

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

STACK



★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers, is given below. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

DIARY NEWS

from AN ARCHITECT'S
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No. 2675] [VOL. 103
THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS
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Registered as a Newspaper

AA	Architectural Association. 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 0421
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4280
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 2, Stratford Place, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. Dolphin Square, S.W.1.	Victoria 4477
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3767
MARS	Modern Architectural Research. 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.	Park 7678
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 7070
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2770
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 20, Wellfield Avenue, N.10.	Tudor 7027
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6147
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815

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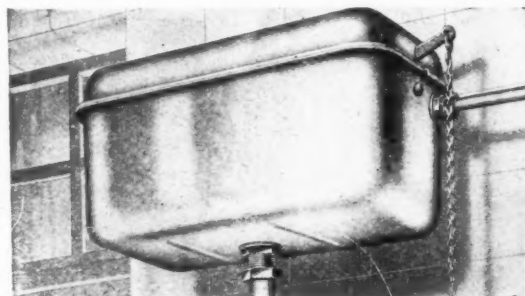
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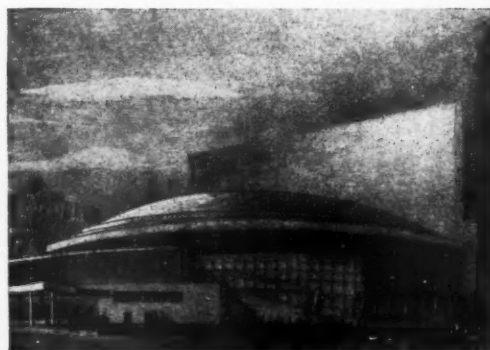
UKRAINIAN THEATRE

DESIGN FOR NATIONAL THEATRE, KHARKOV—BY V. VESNIN

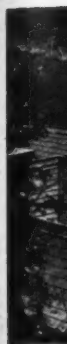
Lithographic reproductions are now available of a series of ten graphite pencil drawings by R. Myerscough-Walker, illustrating a wide range of pencil techniques on different types of paper. The subjects vary, from dramatic engineering achievements like the Norris Dam of the Tennessee Valley Authority in America, to a projected "cube house" designed by the Artist. All the drawings should prove of interest to the architect and student, both for their aesthetic value and as examples of sheer technical efficiency in draughtsmanship. The reproductions may be obtained, together with the Artist's description of the techniques employed, for 2/6 the set, post free.

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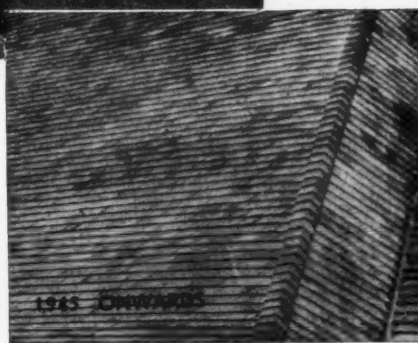
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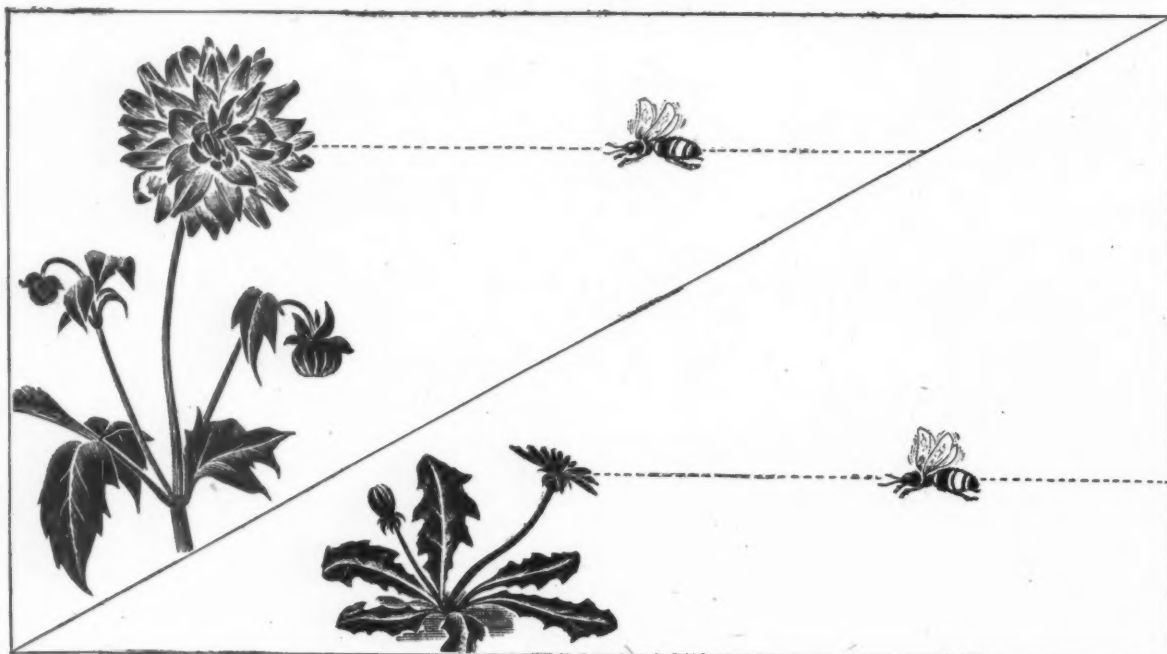


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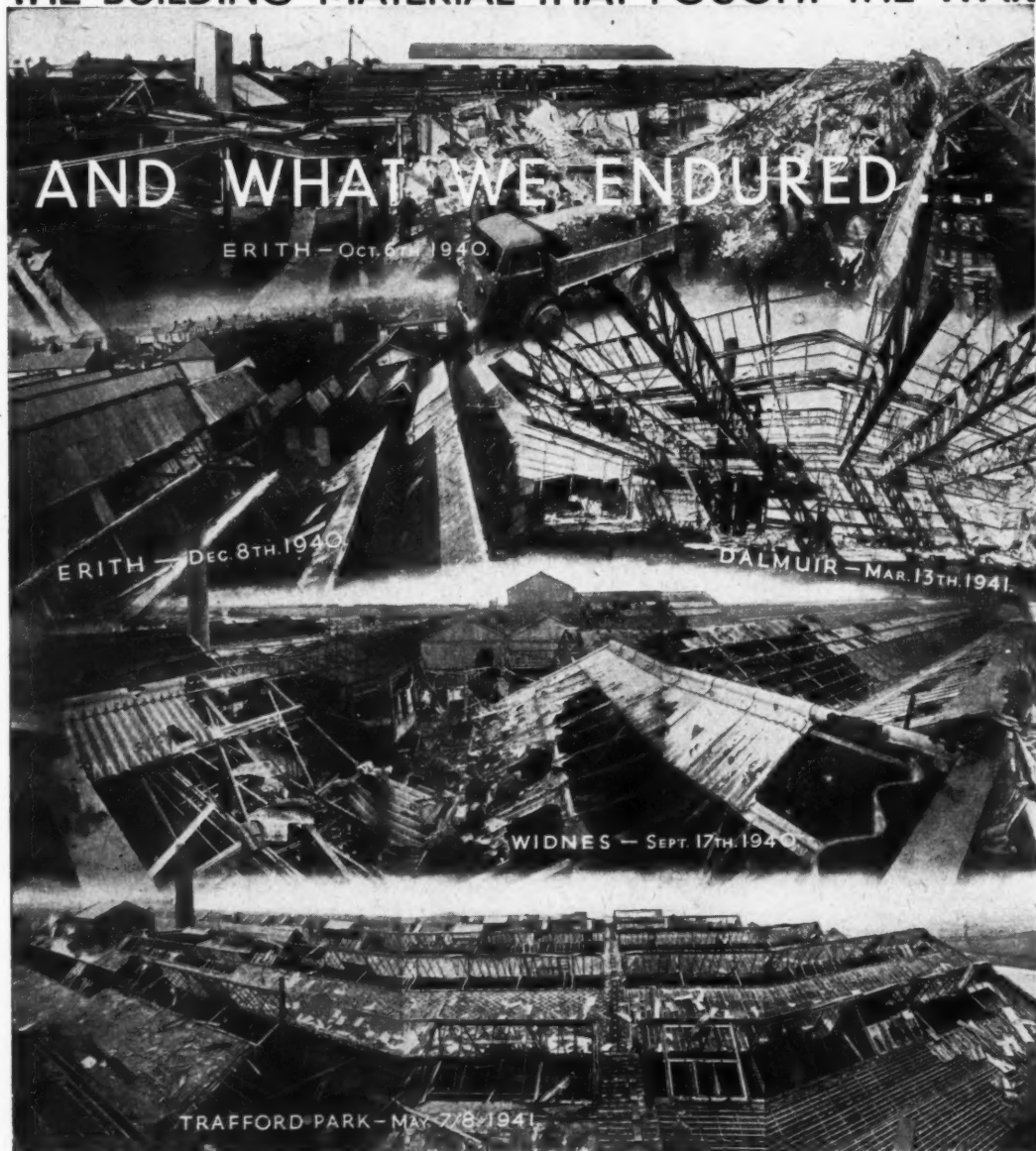
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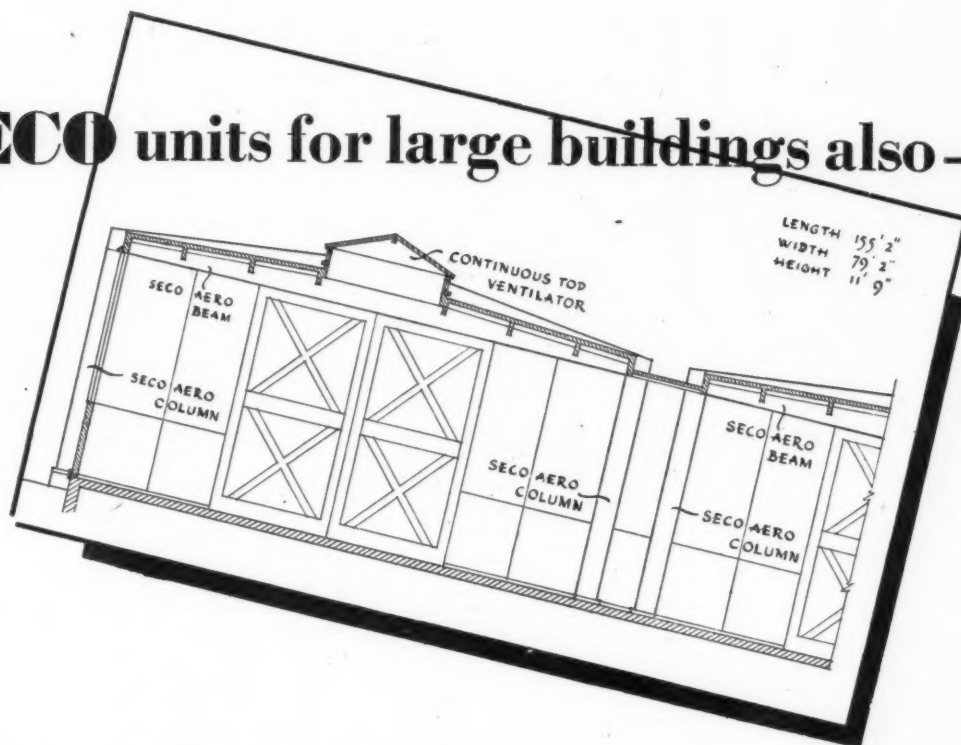
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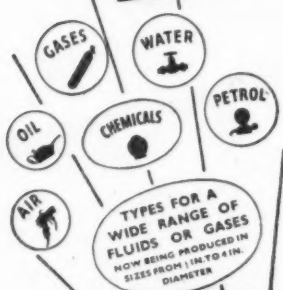


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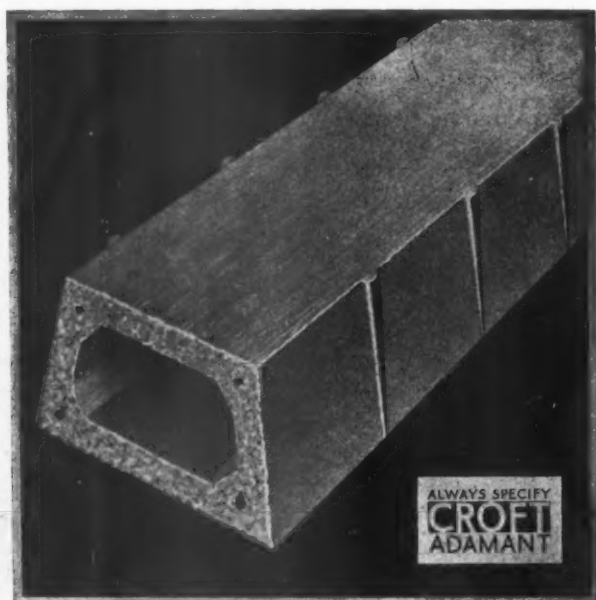
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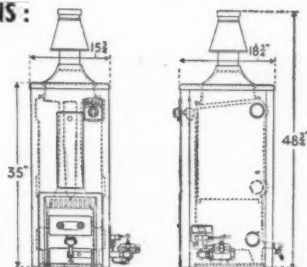
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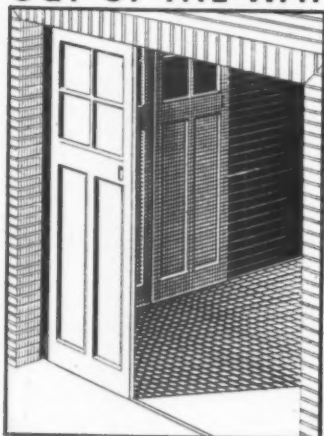
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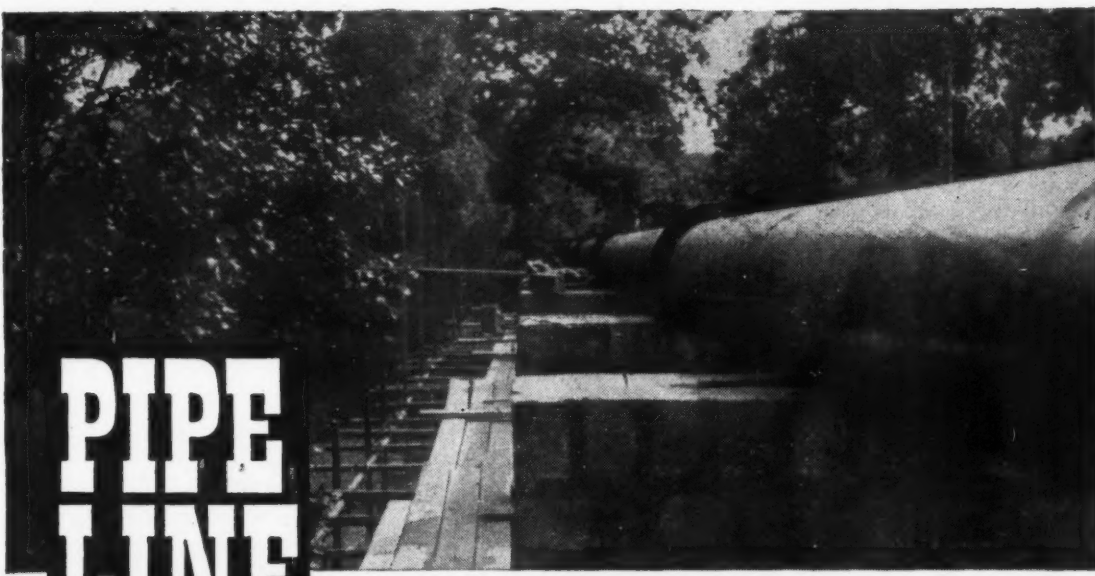
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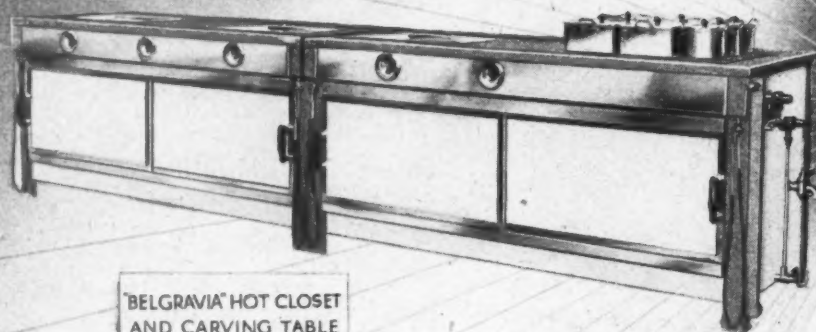
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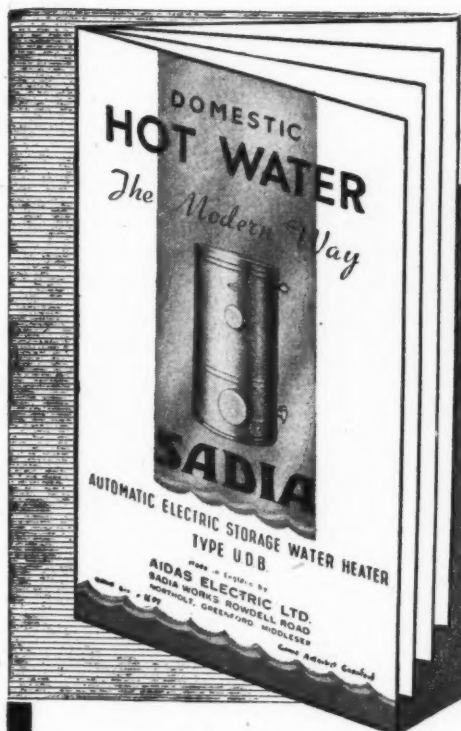
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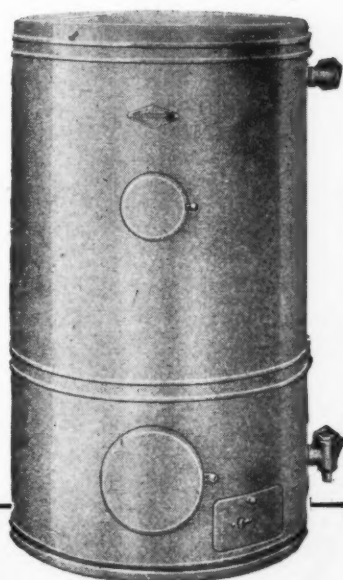
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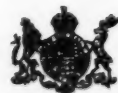
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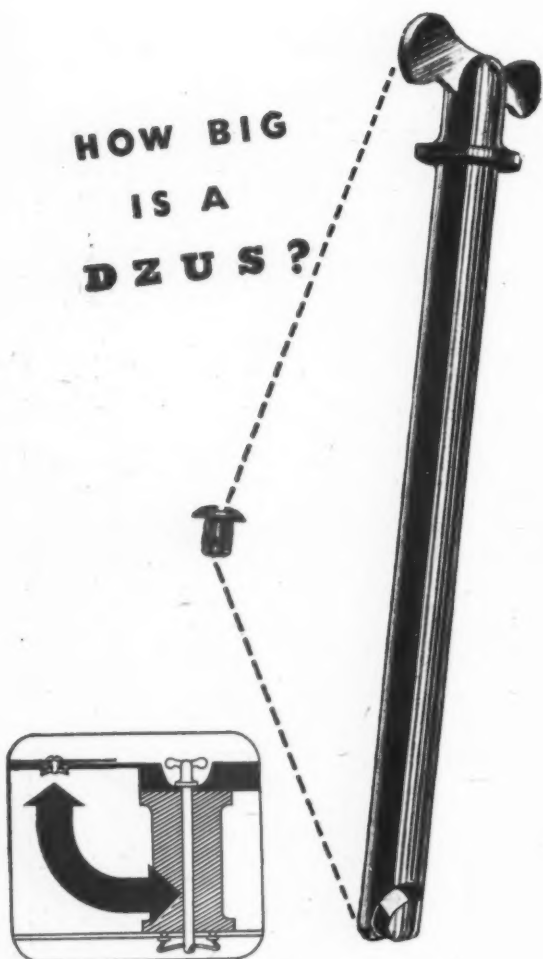
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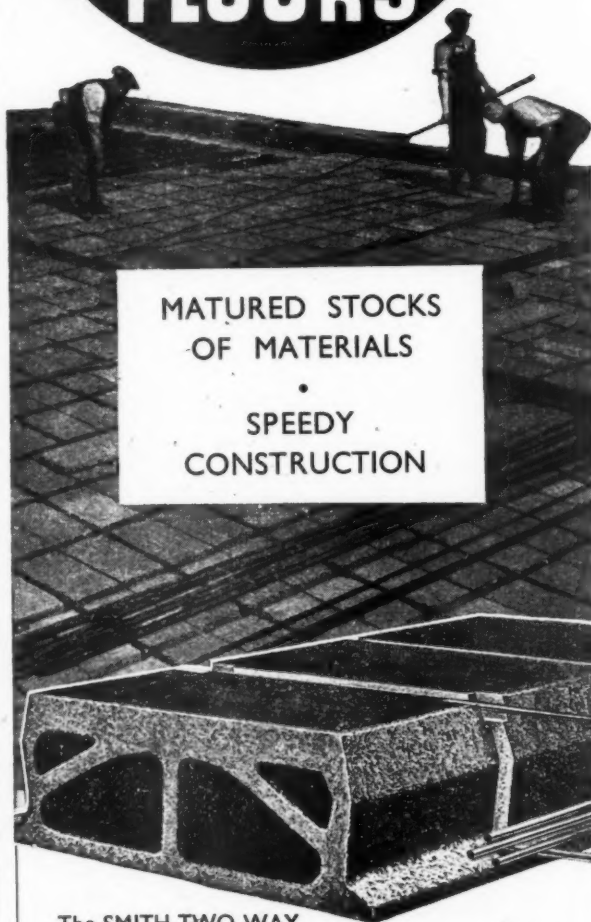
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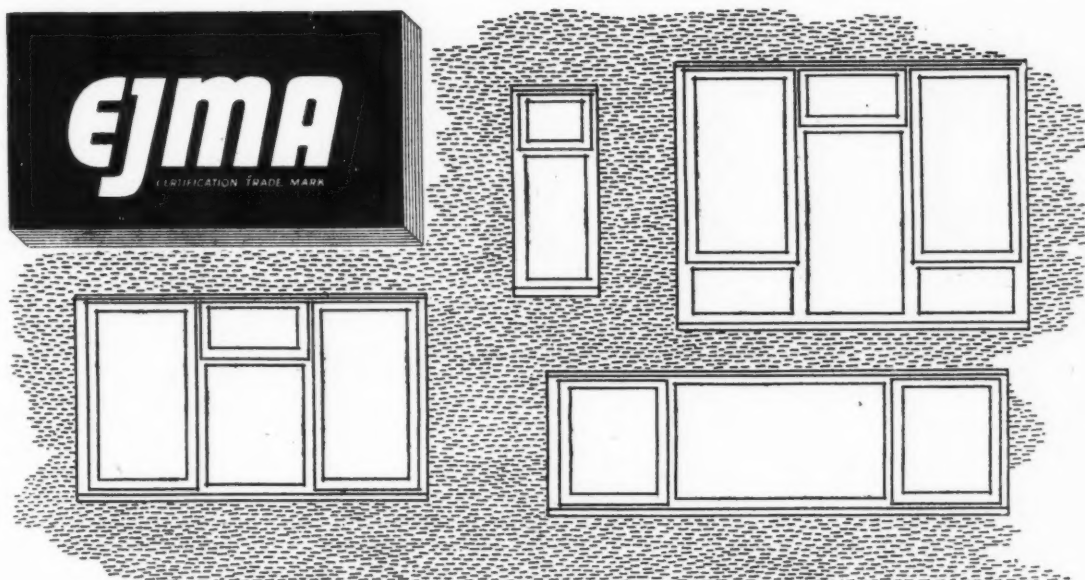
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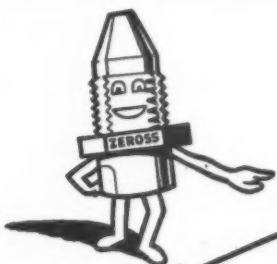
EJMA windows are designed to let in the daylight. So, in theory, are all windows, but pre-war practice, with its thick mullions, heavy sections and glazing bars, obscured much of the light which could have come through any given opening. Improved design gives a window which looks well, does its job perfectly, and saves a great deal of wood.

DOUBLE THE DAYLIGHT AREA PER CUBIC FOOT OF TIMBER

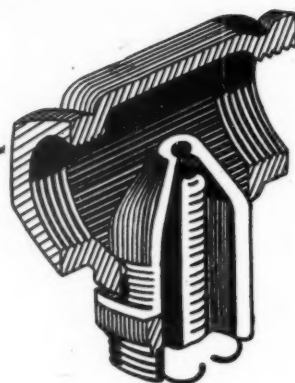
The pre-war window of 18.5 sq. ft. area (B.S.644/1935) admitted 3.8 sq. ft. of daylight for each foot cube of timber. The comparable EJMA window of 18.37 sq. ft. area admits 8.82 sq. ft. of daylight for each foot cube.



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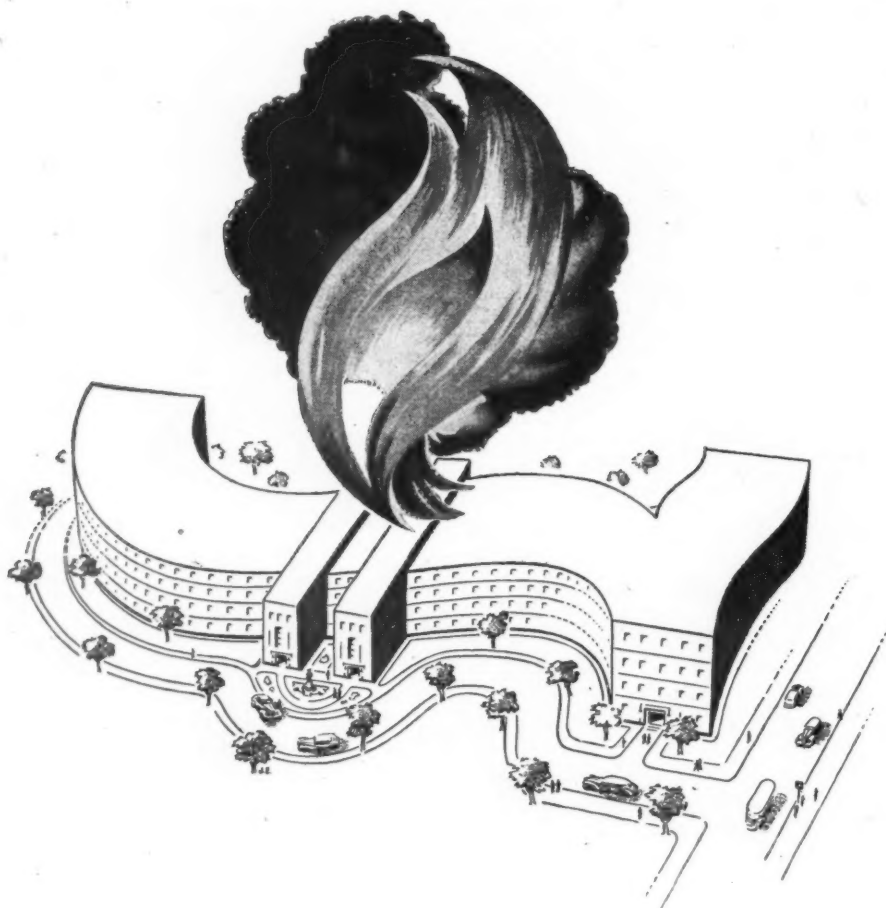
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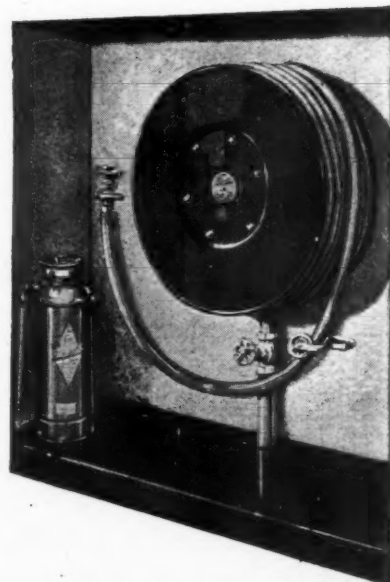
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COMPANY MEETING.

LONDON BRICK COMPANY

FEAR OF BRICK FAMINE

SIR MALCOLM STEWART'S SPEECH

The forty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the London Brick Company, Ltd., was held on 17th April, at Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Bt., O.B.E., Hon.L.L.D., D.L. (chairman and one of the managing directors), in the course of his speech, said :

The profit on trading and income from various sources is down by £17,375, at £119,327. When I addressed you last year I stated clearly that stockholders must expect trading conditions to deteriorate during 1945. The forecast then made has been fulfilled to an even greater degree than is apparent from the drop of £17,000 in the trading results. Fortunately, we have benefited from increases in profits from various sources and from interest on investments, and, further, a first dividend from a subsidiary company has been received.

LOSS ON BRICKS MADE.

It should be disclosed, and it is a matter of importance, that we not only made no profit but an actual loss on bricks produced, the cost of production being higher than the selling price current during the past year. Nothing else could be expected once it is realised that of our vast productive capacity of some 1,750 millions per annum, much the largest in the world, only the insignificant proportion of one-tenth has been operating. Costs of production inevitably rose abnormally through having to bear heavy overhead charges, which could not be reduced if the business was to be kept together and nursed into the post-war period. Consequently, our acknowledged efficiency was destroyed. The dominant factor was the steady rise in the demand during the last four months of the year, when we started to lift stocks of bricks accumulated to plan, in spite of manufacturing difficulties.

It is to-day common knowledge that there is going to be a shortage of bricks. Your directors have long foreseen that this situation would arise and used every endeavour by personal and official approach to secure conditions which would preserve our power to produce. We pleaded that without effective action to restore our lost efficiency and the removal of impeding restrictions there was bound to be an acute shortage in view of the magnitude of our productive capacity. The past has value for the lessons to be learned, but it is useless to lament over the unalterable. However, our efforts in striving to avert what we foresaw should be made clear to stockholders.

Much of the present serious short supply of bricks has its origin in the policy adopted, during the necessary war-time concentration of the brick industry, of damping down the most highly mechanised and efficient section of the industry to a much greater extent than any other section.

Everyone from Cabinet Ministers downwards is proclaiming the need for efficiency and full production—since it has become obvious that we cannot survive as an industrial nation unless these are achieved. Our endeavours to secure

consideration for the maintenance of our efficiency were not confined to the efforts narrated.

THE STEWARTBY WORKS.

Recently, I had the pleasure of taking the Minister of Works, together with his Director-General, over our Stewartby Works and village. In the House of Commons he subsequently paid a tribute to our enterprise there and characterised these brick works as the finest in the world. After the visit there was no hesitation. It was at once realised that there lay the greatest opportunity for getting production quickly if we could but speedily obtain an increased labour force for which we had long pleaded, in place of the few men who were dribbling back to the works. At last help was forthcoming. The Minister of Works forthwith made arrangements with the other Ministries concerned to furnish us with German prisoners and they are already arriving, so that we can at last look forward to making a serious start in getting up our production. The relief is welcome.

It must be realised that even with the assistance now accruing, it will take a considerable time to get any substantial increase in production. This has just started to grow and can but swell gradually. We shall not be firmly set on the road to recovery until we can run a full day shift. Our ultimate objective is to get a full day and night shift running, but I doubt if this can be attained before the New Year. Once this is secured through a sufficient supply of labour then we are well away and can, if unrestricted, again make our full contribution to the national demand, so urgently needed, for building houses for our Forces returning from overseas, and for the many at home without shelter who have had their homes destroyed by enemy action.

GOVERNMENT AND PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.

After eight months of peace the chief result has been a widespread realisation of the magnitude and complexity of the problems involved in a national building programme. The Government is now awake to the past disorder and is grappling with present difficulties. Was there ever a situation which called more emphatically for every available resource to be employed to the fullest extent? Yet private enterprise, which did most of the building pre-war, is tethered to inactivity, which has only recently been inadequately relieved by trivial concessions.

The urgency is so great that it is quite impossible to understand why private enterprise, despite political influence, cannot be utilised for the work of construction to the fullest use of its proven organisation and to the relief of the much over-burdened local authorities. It is sad to see the once speedy steed of private enterprise now dragged behind the favoured chariot of State, instead of being harnessed to equal opportunity and given a chance to pull its weight. The Minister of Health will, I trust reconsider his policy before being driven to do so by necessity.

The report was adopted.

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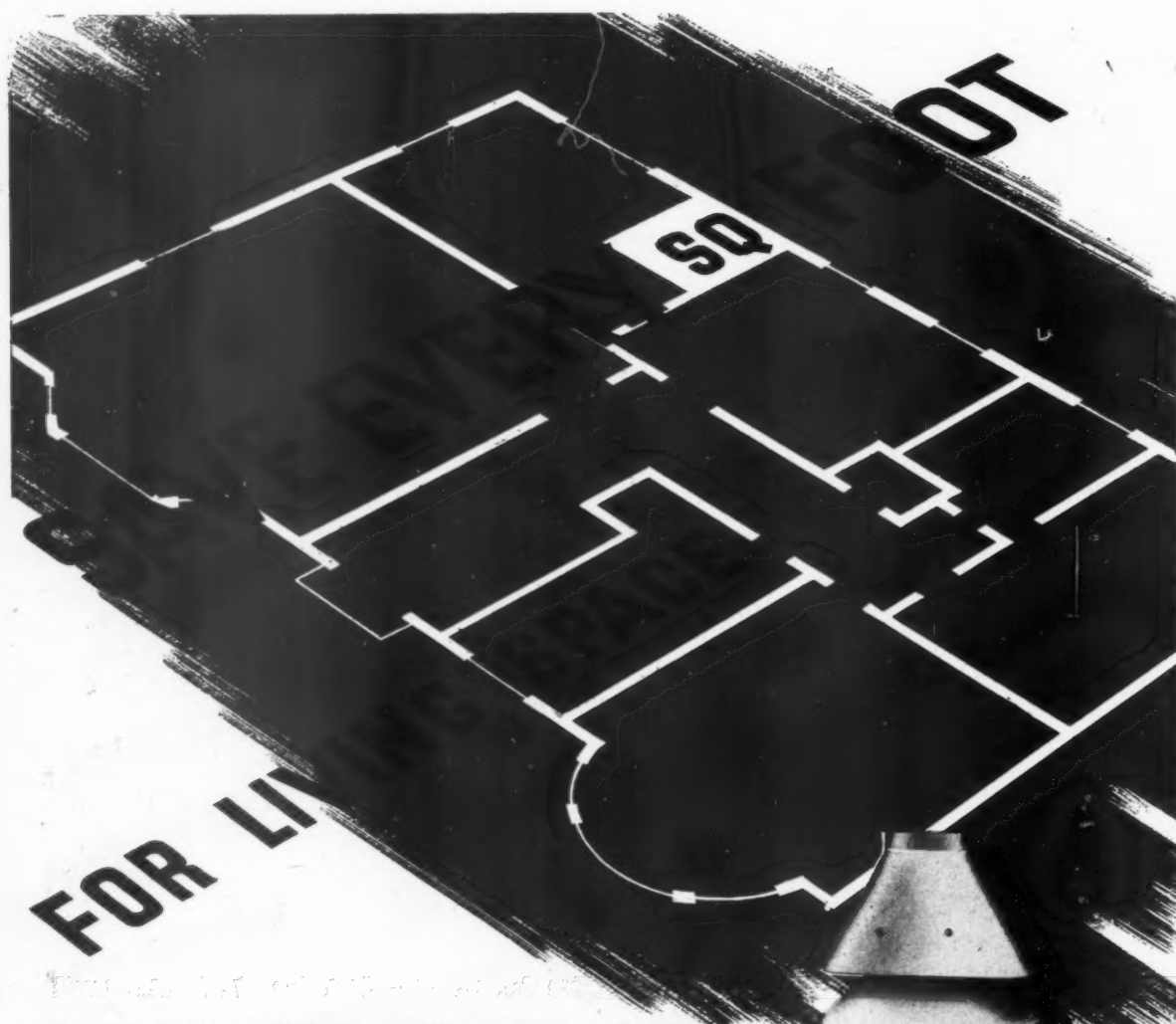
That is aluminium in Ships . . . what of your product? Have you analysed it? Would it be better rust-free? Would Aluminium's ease of fabrication be of help? Does it have to operate in polluted atmospheres? Would its non-magnetic properties be of value? Would lightness with strength benefit your customers? Aluminium may be cast, die-cast, drawn, spun, pressed or machined from solid.

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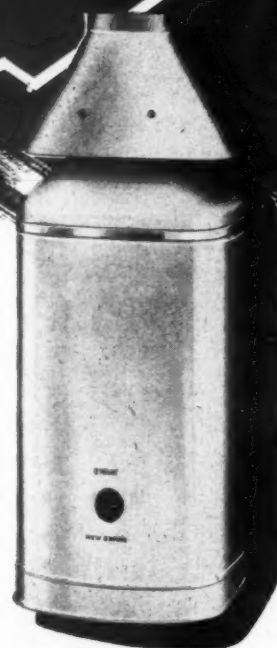


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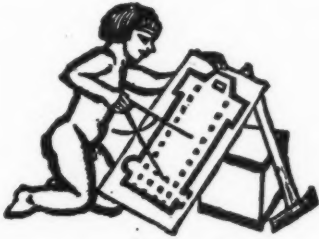
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."

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DIARY FOR MAY JUNE AND JULY

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

L EICESTER. Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects. *Spring Excursion to Stratford-on-Avon.* MAY 4

Artificial Lighting. First of six weekly lectures by London specialists on lighting for public buildings, schools, factories, etc. At the School of Architecture. (Sponsor, Leicester School of Architecture.) 6.15 p.m. MAY 6

L OONDON. An exhibition of Paintings by the West Herts Group, at Foyles Gallery, 121, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. Open daily 9-6, including Saturdays. MAY 2-MAY 6

Building Now Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Open each week day from 10-6. (Sponsor, RIBA.) MAY 2-MAY 11

Exhibition of Paintings and Water Colours. By Paul Delvaux. At the Redfern Gallery, 20, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.1. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. MAY 2-MAY 11

H. Berry, M.P. *Town Planning and Water Supply.* At the Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Chairman, Major T. F. Thomson. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 1.15 p.m. MAY 2

Welfare and Efficiency in the Building Industry. At the London County Council School of Building, Brixton, S.W.4. Speakers: Professor C. A. Mace, of Birkbeck College and R. S. F. Schilling, of the Industrial Health Research Board, members of a Scientific Advisory Panel of the Ministry of Works. The panel is considering certain personnel problems and problems of welfare and efficiency in the building industry. The object of this meeting is to provide these members of the panel with an opportunity to give some idea of the work undertaken by the panel and to invite discussion and suggestions regarding the development of the work. (Sponsor, LCC School of Building.) 7.30 p.m. MAY 2

Colonel A. R. Mais. *Some War Experiences of a Chartered Surveyor.* At the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, CSI.) 5.30 p.m. MAY 6

H. Ruhemann. *The Technical Approach to Art.* At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. MAY 7 and 14

Major Eyre Carter, of the National Council of Social Service. *The Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and its Hygienic Bearings.* Chadwick Lecture. At the Alliance Hall, Palmer Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Chair

to be taken by Miss Zoë Lavallin Puxley, Vice-Chairman of the Chadwick trustees. (Sponsor, Chadwick Trust.) 2.30 p.m. MAY 7

London Master Builders' Association Luncheon. At Derry & Toms Restaurant, High Street, Kensington, W.8. Guest of honour, W. H. Forsdike, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. (Sponsor LMBA.) 12.45 p.m. for 1 p.m. MAY 8

Trenchard Cox, Director, City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. *Problems of a Municipal Museum and Art Gallery.* At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. MAY 28

R. Fitzmaurice, Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Works. *Materials and Methods of Construction for Housing.* Announcement of result of AA Election of Officers and Council for Session 1946-7. At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 6 p.m. MAY 28

E. K. Waterhouse. *Livre du Cœur D'Amours Espris.* At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. MAY 21

Dr. Mary Woodall. *Gainsborough.* At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. JUNE 4

M ANCHESTER. *Exhibition of Plans, Photographs and Models of Permanent Houses.* At the Exhibition Hall, Central Library. The plans represent the results of a national competition organized by the House-Building Industries' Standing Committee with the co-operation of the Ministries of Health and Works, and the RIBA, to evolve the best of the smaller type of permanent brick-built house. (Sponsor, HBISC.) MAY 2-MAY 4

R ICKMANSWORTH. *Building and Allied Trades Golfing Association First Post-War Spring Meeting.* At Moor Park. Singles (medal play) and four ball Foursomes (½ handicap) against Bogey will be played. Prizes for each event including a scratch prize for the singles. Members returning the best 20 net scores will qualify for the second half of the Dyke Cup Competition in the autumn meeting. Cheque for £1, which includes green fee, lunch and annual subscription to Hubert H. Hill, W. G. Hill and Son, Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.4, before April 23. MAY 8

N E W S

THURSDAY,
No. 2675

May 2, 1946
Vol. 103

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Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which are often no less important.

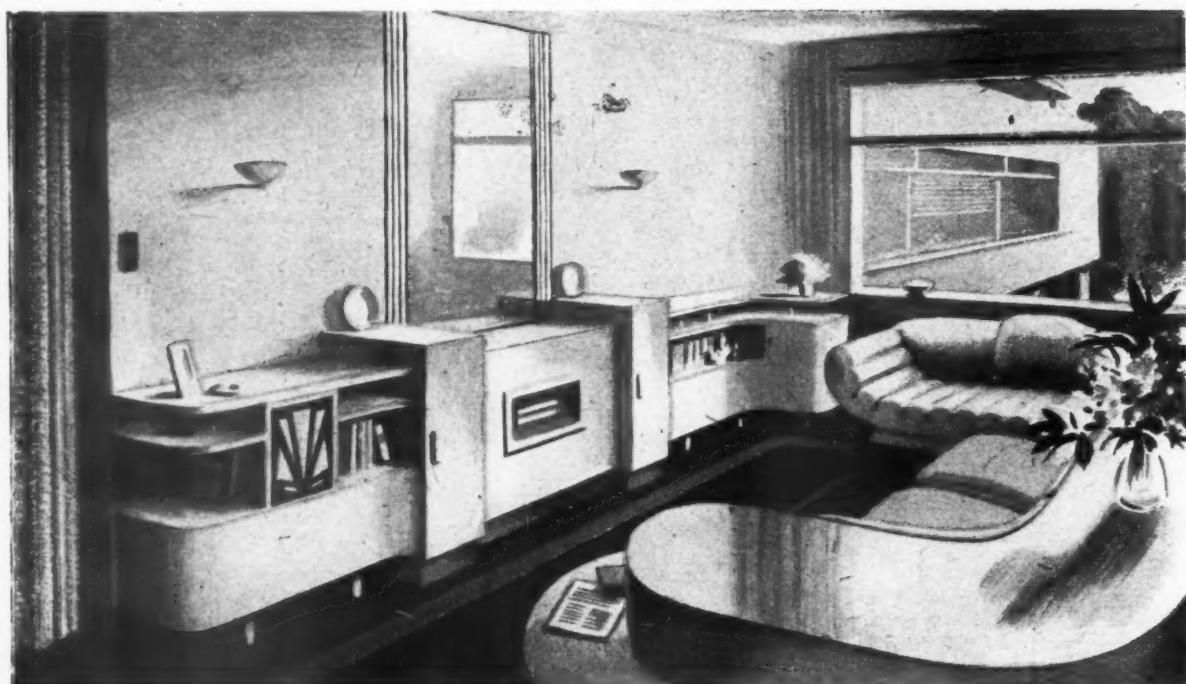
★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious. Any features marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

The Ministry of Works is prepared to consider applications from the builders' joinery industry for a small amount of timber for fabrication of HOUSING JOINERY.

Timber supplies are extremely limited and the quantity available will of necessity be very small. The scheme will allow the trade to purchase a small amount of timber in anticipation of orders for housing joinery. The permitted stocks purchased by firms will be replaced only against licence and any timber acquired under this scheme must not be used for any other purpose. Firms considering the necessity for this facility should apply to the Deputy Director of Building Materials (Joinery), Ministry of Works, Room 631, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1, for forms DBM/J/3.

Major L. Wren, a member of the staff of the Kent County Architect's Department, has been awarded the Belgian Decoration of the CHEVALIER OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD II WITH PALM, and the Croix de Guerre, 1940 with Palm.



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IN MODERN HOMES which are being planned today, new developments in architectural and building experience should be matched by up-to-date radio reception technique.

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Architects who are interested should get in touch with our London Office to ensure the fullest advice and co-operation in the early stages of future planning.

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BANGOR (CO. DOWN), BARGOED, BARROW, BLACKPOOL, BROADSTAIRS, DARLINGTON, EXETER, GATESHEAD, HULL, KENDAL, LANCASTER, MAIDSTONE, MARGATE, MERTHYR, MORECAMBE, NEWCASTLE, NEWPORT (MON.), NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, PONTYPRIDD, RAMSGATE, RHONDA VALLEY, ROCHDALE, ROTHERHAM, ST. HELENS, STRET福德, SUNDERLAND, SWANSEA, WALLASEY, WALLSEND, WHITLEY BAY, WOLVERHAMPTON, and also in MALTA and TRINIDAD.

From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

THE STORY OF STUCCO. [*From Georgian London, by John Summerson (Pleiades Books).*] Adam used stucco—perhaps Liardet's patent—in Hanover Square about 1776; Wyatt covered the (still existing) front of 9, Conduit Street with Higgin's cement in 1779; Nash first used stucco in Bloomsbury Square in 1783, adopted Parker's Roman Cement on its introduction in 1796 and continued to use it till he changed to Hamelin's mastic or Dehl's mastic about 1819-21. More important to us than this list of dates is the general truth that various patent stuccos came in just about the time of the Building Act of 1774, and were sparingly used until Nash inaugurated the real stucco age with the building of Park Crescent in Parker's Roman Cement in 1812. Stucco is regarded with affection today, chiefly because it recalls the taste of a period which we happen to like. But the present-day notion of painted stucco is, according to 18th-century standards, inaccurate, because we rarely appreciate its intention, which was, in the strictest sense, to imitate stone. All the respectable stucco buildings of the 18th and early 19th centuries were carefully scored with horizontal and vertical lines to represent stone jointing. More than that, each separate stone was "frescoed" to imitate the weathering of the real thing . . . Our modern view of painted stucco is really more candid and sensible and offers greater possibilities; but in looking at old examples of stucco facing, it is as well to perceive the builders' intention behind the present unelaborate effect, charming as the latter often is.

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In the House of Commons, Sir John Mellor asked the Minister of Works (1) how many of the 212 houses in the REGENT'S PARK TERRACES, which he proposes to convert into Government Offices, came within the scope of Regulation 68CA: (2) upon what grounds he applied to the Minister of Health for exemption from the provisions of Regulation 68CA in respect of the Regent's Park Terraces.

Mr. Tomlinson: All but two of those houses in Regent's Park terraces, which it is proposed to convert temporarily into Government offices, come within the scope of Defence Regulation 68CA. The houses are not suitable for conversion into economic units of residential accommodation except at a disproportionate cost in labour and materials which cannot be spared at the present time. As stated in my reply to the hon. Member for Hertford (Mr. Walker-Smith) on April 9, their use for offices will enable me to release requisitioned accommodation. These facts were borne in mind by the Minister of Health in giving his consent under the Regulation. Sir J. Mellor: Was the Minister of Health informed of the large number of applications from people who wanted to live in these houses? Mr. Tomlinson: The Ministry of Health is fully informed. Mr. Hogg: Is it part of the policy of the Government to destroy all our architectural features in London? Mr. Tomlinson: If the hon. Member had been present last week he would have discovered that it was to save the architectural features. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore: As this is a point upon which the House would like to be clear, may we assume in this case that occupation means restoration? Mr. Tomlinson: Yes, that is the purpose of it.

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Plans and specifications of PERMANENT PREFABRICATED HOUSES not complying strictly with the byelaws will be approved by the Minister of Health if erected outside the County of London. In a circular to housing authorities, the Ministry of Health states: To avoid delay

in approving proposals for the erection of permanent prefabricated houses, the Minister has had under consideration the question of the application of building byelaws to the new materials and methods of construction employed in their production. Some approved types may present no difficulty since they are unlikely to contravene the building byelaws in force in most districts, but other types may not, in some respects, satisfy the requirements of the byelaws. The Minister realises that some amendment of the existing building byelaws, or the framing of new byelaws, may be necessary to meet the special conditions associated with prefabrication, but consideration of these matters will necessarily take time and it is of the utmost importance that the programme of construction should not be held up. During the intervening period, therefore, he has decided to use the powers which he possesses under Section 138(1) of the Housing Act, 1936, and where proposals are made by a local authority, outside the County of London, for the construction of permanent prefabricated houses of an approved type, which do not comply strictly with the building byelaws, he will be prepared, subject to all other requirements being satisfied, to approve, for the purpose of the said Section, the plans and specifications for such proposals. Applications for the Minister's approval under the Section should be submitted to the Principal Housing Officer (in Wales, the Welsh Board of Health), and should indicate specifically which byelaws are considered to be contravened and in

what respects. In the case of proposals of a similar nature by Metropolitan Borough Councils, the Minister will consult with the London County Council. In certain areas prototypes of permanent prefabricated houses will be erected by the Ministry of Works, to be transferred subsequently to the local authority. In such cases the Minister will be prepared, so far as it may be necessary, to give a similar approval. Technical details of certain approved types of permanent prefabricated buildings, indicating those features which appear to contravene the provisions of the Model Byelaws, will be supplied to local authorities who contemplate the erection of such buildings, in order to assist them to determine to what extent their own building byelaws will be contravened.

The British Council is making a photographic record of the LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. The pictures will be included in the Council's general overseas distribution and will, in particular, be used in a film strip dealing with British educational institutions.



A model at the RIBA Building Now Exhibition at 66, Portland Place, of an 8-storey block of LCC flats at Woodberry Down, Stoke Newington. The design is by J. H. Forshaw, formerly Architect to the LCC and now Chief Architect to MOH. The model is by C. Uren. Further examples from the exhibition are illustrated on pages 345-7.



Discussing a New Town for Burma

This week's Physical Planning Supplement features an outline plan for Burma instigated by two architect-planners in uniform—Major P. J. Marshall and Major W. E. Tatton-Brown. They are seen above discussing the plan for Prome on the site with some British and Burmese students of the Polytechnic which they instituted. Major Marshall is on the right, facing the camera, and Major Tatton-Brown on the left in the foreground. Prome was selected as a

typical example of a town devastated by war for which a detailed local test plan could be developed in relation to a general National Plan. Thus, the scientific planning of their country could be made more real to the Burmans. The problem of putting across the plan was also made easier by such methods as is typified in the Poster Plan of Prome shown on page 341, designed to deliver its message in an intelligible way to the Burmese laity.

Mr. E. W. Garrett : I am not without hope that before very long the Minister of Health will allow local authorities to HAND OVER TO PRIVATE BUILDERS part of their work in bulk.

For better or worse the Government is now a partner in the building industry, as in every other industry, said Mr. E. W. Garrett, President of the London Master Builders' Association, at a meeting of the Association's Central No. 4 Area in Lewisham. For under a planned economy providing full employment for the people no Government can allow the individual to do as he likes. Continuing, he said: In the case of building the Minister of Health has decided, wisely or unwisely—that is a case for argument—that in the early stages at least houses to let at cheap rents are the primary need. The local authorities are employing building firms to build these houses, and we are actually building some 90 per cent. of them. That is not to say that the scope for enterprise has gone, nor that the opportunity for individual initiative has been lost. Heaven forbid that either should ever be lost. But the conditions of

the game have been changed, and we may as well recognise it now as later. The Minister of Health has already recognised the importance of the small local builder by inviting him to come in and build houses which when completed will be bought by the local authority and let at cheap rents. That is a step in the right direction, and I am not without hope that before very long Mr. Bevan will extend the scheme and allow local authorities to hand over part of their work in bulk to private builders, and give them a relatively free hand to get on with the job. The only difference here would be that they would be building for the local authority instead of for private customers. No industry today can exist unless it is meeting a social need, and meeting it efficiently. That, I maintain, the building industry is doing.

Owners of buildings, not actual builders, are primarily responsible for the BLACK MARKET IN BUILDING.

Mr. Stanley Hearder, director of the

National Federation of Buildings Trades Employers, made this point at the annual dinner of the Caterham and Warlingham Association of Building Trades Employers. He said: It is significant that there have been twice as many prosecutions of building owners as of builders. It is often difficult for builders to ascertain the real position when they are asked to start work. All builders are glad that Mr. Harold Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, in his references in the House of Commons to the black market in building, had emphasised this fact. But only a minority of owners as well as builders are actually involved in the black market. Those breaking the law are, as Mr. Wilson has said, condemned by the great majority of builders. The National Federation has, therefore, co-operated with the Minister of Works in the drafting of the revised regulation, and they hope that it will be rigorously enforced. Anyone—building owner, architect, surveyor, builder, or operative—who is a party to the carrying out at the present time of building work which is not absolutely essential, is guilty of a gross anti-social offence, because he is putting off the day when his less fortunate fellow citizens will get the new homes they so urgently need.

As previously announced Mr. Allen W. Vincent has been APPOINTED BOROUGH ARCHITECT and Planning Officer of Harwich.

Following the death of the Borough Engineer, Mr. Harold French, the Harwich Council decided to separate the whole of the housing, planning and architectural work from the new borough engineer's department and appoint a borough architect and planning officer wholly responsible to the local authority. Mr. Vincent was article to Messrs. Appleton and Johnson, architects and surveyors, Torquay, and in 1923 he was architectural assistant in the borough engineer's department, Torquay, ultimately becoming senior architectural and technical assistant. Whilst at Torquay he was intimately connected with all the major schemes for the borough. He was also rescue liaison officer, civil defence, and in charge of war damage to buildings, etc., and his services were loaned to neighbouring authorities. In 1943 he was appointed senior assistant to the city engineer working on major schemes for the city and also war damage, and was the city engineer's representative at the report and control centre, civil defence. In 1945 he was appointed assistant architect to the Borough Engineer of Harwich, Essex. He is a registered architect, associate member of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers, associate member of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers and Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and is a Technical representative on the Technical Sub-committee of the North East Essex Joint Planning Committee. From 1925 to 1939 he travelled on vacations for architectural experience to France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. During the 1914-1918 war he served with the 1/5 Somerset Light Infantry in India, Egypt, Palestine, etc.



Mr. Allen W. Vincent, the new Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer of Harwich.

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At a general assembly of Royal Academicians and Associates held at the Royal Academy, Mr. Stephen Gooden, C.B.E., A.R.A., engraver and Mr. Charles H. James, A.R.A. architect, were ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

PLANNING IN UNIFORM

AS the war recedes, the past seven years can be seen in better perspective, and one of the remarkable facts which is becoming apparent is the great amount of physical planning work that was carried out both here and abroad in spite of the almost total concentration on the struggle. Even in the Army itself work on post-war reconstruction was often not only permitted but officially encouraged. Following the formation of the Service Arts and Technical Organization in India by Major P. J. Marshall, for instance, came that of the Polytechnic at Pegu under Major W. E. Tatton-Brown, which, amongst other facilities provided Pre-Release Training to all connected with building. Here the broader aspects of the post-war period were gradually brought into prominence by lectures and discussions at which well-known Burmans were invited to talk. An outcome of this was the preparation by P. J. Marshall of a First Report on Scientific Planning as a basis for national development in Burma. The practical possibility of a National Plan was thus revealed and as a first step the Governor, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, suggested that Prome, a railway terminus on the Lower Irrawaddy, should be investigated in detail in relation to such a plan. This plan is published in our Physical Planning Supplement this week. Here are a few facts about Burma: Its area is 262,000 square miles. In 1931 its population was 14½ millions, 85 per cent. being Buddhist. The bulk of the people live in the Irrawaddy valley which, like the Tennessee Valley, is roughly the size of England, Scotland and Wales. Its exports, chiefly rice and teak, valued £35 millions in 1938-39 and outnumbered imports by £20 millions. During the war destruction has been immense. Every centre has been heavily bombed and many bitterly contested. Some towns, indeed, have been so completely destroyed that it is doubtful if they can ever be rebuilt. This is the background against which the present picture must be seen. A caretaker government is now applying first aid measures to relieve immediate distress. But the future of the country will rest with the Burmans themselves.

The problems are immense, the most urgent need being for trained technicians. A good augury for the future is the formation of the National Planning Association with its headquarters at Rangoon and branches in all the principal regional centres. Apart from seeing to technical training, its task will be to generate a demand throughout Burma for a national survey and a national plan, so that these can become part of the political programme of the country under the Burmese equivalent of MOTCP.

Here lies an enormous opportunity for the young planner. Out of vast tracts of virgin jungle and towns now cleared by high explosive of oriental squalor, great schemes could be realized unfettered by the complications we face in this crowded country. To back it all is the Burman's tradition of craftsmanship, which comes from living in a teak country, his piety which enjoins him to devote certain periods of the year

to the construction of works of merit, and his art, which is revealed in his dances, the dress of his women, the design of his house and in the imaginative and often dramatic way he places his buildings.

The planning and technology of the West finally won the battle of Burma. May they now be used to rebuild that eastern country, not for Imperial exploitation but for the benefit of the Burmans themselves and so ultimately for the benefit of the world at large. Good luck to Burma's National Planning Association.



The Architects' Journal

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N O T E S

&

T O P I C S

WANTED—A LAND POLICY

Once again, for want of a real authority to govern the use of this fair land of ours, the conflict between utility and amenity has been allowed to reach the pitch of actual warfare instead of being resolved in the interests of both parties—which is what planning in the full sense should have achieved. It happened at Durham, and is continually happening over the Scottish hydro-electric schemes; and now it has happened again at Wentworth Woodhouse. Mr. Shinwell, driven by an immediate emergency, attempts the extraction of nearly 400,000 tons of coal by open-cast methods. Mr. Silkin and his Department are fast acquiring experience of the nearly insoluble problems of derelict land. And Mr. Dalton promises Exchequer assistance for the greater preservation of our national inheritance of building and landscape.

Yet there is no resolution of forces. The whole affair becomes even more puzzling when it is realized that the miners themselves put forward suggestions for getting the coal by drift mining, and if this were to prove too slow or expensive, by working other collieries more intensively, so that no irreparable damage need be done to the mansion and its gardens. This was too simple a compromise for Mr. Shinwell. "It is just hypocrisy," he said, "to talk about interfering with the amenities at Wentworth after permitting hundreds of square miles of the most beautiful country in the British Isles to be devastated by unsightly pit heaps."

Now if this were the line to be taken by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning every time there is an appeal against spoliation of some sort, it would go very hard with those who care for the countryside, with historians and archaeologists and architects, and—in the long run—with ourselves and our children, the inheritors of this estate. The coal will be burnt next winter, but the trees will take three generations to mature. Meanwhile, if the same lack of policy holds good, it will be open to someone in authority to argue that as the park and gardens at Wentworth have been devastated it is sheer hypocrisy to talk about saving the mansion.

If we are not vigilant in these matters we shall let ourselves be swayed too easily by all the post-war emergencies, whether housing, electricity, or coal; and we shall fall under the spell of the "practical man" who acts as a politician rather than a statesman, has no time for co-ordination, and is afraid to compromise. He acts while others plan. And in a hundred years not only

his name, but those of the real builders whose landmarks he destroyed, are equally forgotten.

POET'S CORNER

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE.

There's coal beneath the gardens,
There's oil below the Domes,
What matter if we muck up
One of England's stately homes?

There's coal beneath the ballroom,
Where Mozart played and sat,
But as for architecture
There's a bit too much of that.

There are diamonds too, in thousands,
There's money for the taking,
Let's dig 'em up, my hearties,
Whence all the ghosts are waking—

The ghosts of quiet and courtliness,
Of kindness and charm,
Those ghosts that ne'er did you nor me,
The ghost of any harm.

There's coal beneath the gardens,
There's oil below the Domes,
What matter if we muck up
One of England's stately homes?

ED LEWIS

EGO BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier have probably done more for contemporary architecture than any other living architects. It is significant that all three have found it necessary to explain their ideas and aims at some length—not merely in relation to their own buildings but in relation to architecture generally. But only one of them has found it necessary to go further and explain, not only his reaction to his work, but to his life as well. Officially we know nothing of Le Corbusier's feelings about his ancestors and their effect upon his art, or of Gropius' opinions on Fatherhood. Architects' biographies are usually dull and anecdotal, shy and reticent over the details of their own lives, copious and trivial over their work and their acquaintance.

Wright is the first of the three to publish his autobiography* and it is to be hoped that the other two will follow his example. Wright's book is unreadable but utterly absorbing, vivid and prosaic, platitudinous and original, bombastic and humble, but it is never dull. It is abominably written—to the English soul at least, often embarrassing in its conceit—in a style rather like that of the travelogue commentator. Yet the whole effect is, one eventually sees, a unity and extraordin-

* *An Autobiography* by Frank Lloyd Wright (Faber & Faber, 35s.)

arily expressive of the character of the writer and of his rapid and passionate convictions—every one of them. His book is very like his best buildings—beautiful and significant in total effect, but often irritating and banal in detail.

*

Nothing has been left out of personal or architectural significance—the early life of the struggling emigrant community from Wales among the hills of Wisconsin, the patriarchal feeling for the land and its people this life produced and its outcome in the community at Taliesin, his relation with

his mother and with Sullivan to whom he is astonishingly fair and tender, as in the description of Sullivan's last hours. Wright's account of his various marriages is interesting, too, although it is difficult to grasp just how they became unstuck and why they so nearly involved him in ruin. But Wright's book is not really concerned with other people but with himself and his work. In this way he reminds one of Vanbrugh wrestling with problems he himself has dramatised.

*

Frank Lloyd Wright is a truly Welsh romantic; he *feels* the terrain and the character of his buildings—his description of Taliesin, or his little sonnets on the beauty of cantilevers, express this attitude. For him there is nothing so deadening as pompous buildings and pretentious people. This autobiography was well worth writing not only because it is a record of a great architect's life but because of the relation it suggests between his life and work. Wright is no narrow intellectual specialist; he sees life as a cultural whole, of which building is but a part—a battleground certainly, but one to be splendidly enjoyed. Perhaps that is the most important lesson this least frustrated member of a frustrated profession has to teach.

ASTRAGAL



LETTERS

*W. J. Page, A.M.Inst. M. & C.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor to the Cannock
Rural District Council.*

*Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E., LL.B.,
Registrar, Architects' Registration Council
of the United Kingdom.*

Houses at Cheslyn Hay

SIR,—I was interested to read P.D.'s criticisms of the project for houses at Cheslyn Hay.* I agree that the shape of the third bedroom of the middle houses of the block of four is not very suitable for accommodating additional furniture, although the floor area of the bedroom is some 74 ft. super. It is proposed in the carrying out of the work to place the linen cupboard at the end of the landing backing on the party wall to gain extra space in the bedroom.

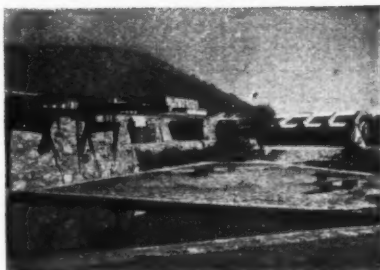
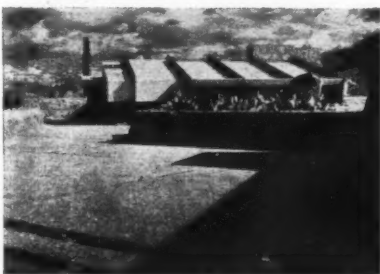
Before touching on P.D.'s second point relating to the position of the refuse bin, it must be explained that the middle houses of the block of four were designed as experimental types to try and offer a solution to the vexed question of rear access to terrace houses. ASTRAGAL, in your issue of April 4, questioned the non-appearance of terrace houses in recent schemes. I think that the problem of rear access may contribute to the causes of this non-appearance and consequently the supremacy of the "semi."

I remember having seen excellent continental designs, with no through access, which call for a different street layout. Generally these designs have houses built on one side of the street only, the street giving service access to one row of houses and garden access to the next. In these schemes gardens must necessarily be kept neat and tidy and are invariably communal or semi-communal gardens maintained by the controlling authority.

I have observed, however, that in this country, particularly in rural areas, tenants of council houses have a distinct leaning towards large scale stock-breeding and horticultural activities. In one case I found almost the whole of one back garden occupied by a huge glass house. Such gardens can hardly be left open to the road, and so it seems that through access becomes necessary in layouts suitable for English life.

Apart from the old-fashioned back access

* Illustrated in the A.J., 21.2 46.



Three illustrations from Frank Lloyd Wright's autobiography, reviewed by Astragal this week, of Wright's famous Arizona Desert camp built 1934-6.

A DRAWING TABLE FOR THE 18TH CENTURY DILETTANTE



In the 18th century a gentleman's education was incomplete without a knowledge of the elements of classic architecture and a cultivated taste in the arts of building and decoration. The Grand Tour abroad was taken largely to these ends. Since this interest called for some skill in drawing, a drawing table and cabinet became part of the normal equipment of a gentleman's library or study—often ingeniously designed for the dilettante rather than the architect proper, with hinged or ratcheted tops, sometimes with storage drawers or cupboards and appealing to

the growing delight in gadgetry in furniture design. Above is such a table, which forms part of the collection at the Art Institute of Chicago. The burl-cut walnut veneer laid on deal, the double arch motive and the curved details, stamp it at once as an early Queen Anne piece. The two outside pilasters are detached from the carcase to form front supports for the drawer-desk when in position for use. Below this main drawer with its compartments for ink and paper, are a series of drawers opening on the right side and a cupboard opening on the left.



lane or drive, the common entrance passage has been, in the inter-war period, the most universal method of communication between road and garden. This, to my mind, is a poor compromise which removes that essential privacy and gives rise to interminable quarrels between neighbours.

My view is that a private service access to each house which leads to the garden without passing through the house proper is the ideal arrangement.

With the space standards laid down at the moment for the design of working class houses, space cannot be afforded to this extent unless it is re-used for another purpose or unless the block is one room thick (which is sometimes uneconomical to plan owing to the large landing space necessary on the first floor). It seems, therefore, that, in blocks of the average thickness, some other portion of the house which is not a habitable area could be advantageously used as a passage.

In the type published the wash house was deemed unsuitable for this purpose, and it was considered that there would be no objection to occasional light traffic such as bicycles, wheelbarrows, etc., passing through it.

It was considered also that since all services such as household deliveries, refuse collection, fuel deliveries, etc., come from the road, the reception area for these services might be more properly associated with the roadside of the house and not the rear as hitherto, especially applicable in a north aspect type of house. In the houses illustrated, which are east-west aspect, some

attempt has been made to follow this principle by placing the refuse bin in a recess on the road side of the houses. It is hoped that, in some future design, the fuel store may be arranged in a similar manner possibly off the entrance passage.

I do not consider that the positioning of the refuse bin would encourage flies or smells in hot weather, as this is open to the air and in the coolest portion of the block. It could, if necessary, be moved nearer to the front wall of the building. It is also necessary to provide free access to the dust-bin without passing through any part of the house.

I do feel that the experiments must be made to solve the problems which I have mentioned and those allied to them if the terrace house is to become more popular with the layman who does not always appreciate the æsthetic advantages of urban landscaping and street architecture.

W. J. PAGE,

Penkridge, Engineer and Surveyor to the Stafford Cannock Rural District Council.

Irregularities in Professional Conduct

SIR,—The attention of my Council has been called to irregularities in professional conduct committed by some architects who have been entrusted with the supervision of War Damage Claims (Cost of Works). The

request of the War Damage Commission that, so far as possible, damaged properties shall be grouped and one architect and one builder appointed for the group, has been mistakenly used to justify an architect appointed for one or more houses in a street, in approaching other property owners in the same street, asking to be allowed to act for them. Such a proceeding is contrary to Principle III of the Code of Conduct which prohibits architects from touting for business. The proper course in such cases is for the owners of properties themselves to confer and appoint their architect.

In the event of competing claims, the matter should be referred to the War Damage Commission who have appointed a Committee composed of architects and surveyors who will use their good offices to adjust the matter.

Further, certain unregistered persons who have been entrusted with the preparation of War Damage Claims have been styling themselves architects in respect of such claims and have approached other neighbouring owners asking to be allowed also to act as architects for them. As they are not architects they appear to be committing an offence against Section 1 of the Architects (Registration) Act, 1938, for which they could be prosecuted. My Council are taking such steps in the matter as they consider necessary.

FEMBROKE WICKS,
Registrar.

Architects' Registration Council
of the United Kingdom.

London

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PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



A NATIONAL PLAN FOR BURMA

Chaotic conditions followed in the wake of the armies in Burma. However, the accompanying physical destruction presented a unique opportunity for the replanning and reorganization of the country. The efforts of two architects, P. J. Marshall and W. Tatton-Brown, who were serving in the Royal Engineers, led to the preparation of a National Plan for Burma on a broad basis, with recommendations for the necessary organization to put such a plan into effect. Prome was selected as the first town for a detailed study, enabling the students of Architecture, Town Planning and Engineering who belonged to the Services Arts and Technicians Organization to help in a practical job of work, and the preliminary work and proposals are described on pages 340 and 341. A commentary on the three Reports which were prepared is given below. In the right-hand columns, excerpts from the Second and Third Reports are given in detail. Above, a view of a part of Rangoon taken from the air.

Anyone who has been in the Services these last five years will remember how soon he lost the art of "thinking big." The shrinkage of the mental process which began with the fitting of boots and respirator as a recruit, and continued through the hours on the parade ground, did not cease on admission to the officers' mess. Long years of "shop" and the restrictions imposed by Security banned all wider subjects. All credit then to P. J. Marshall for the conception of the idea. He had a long record of achievements behind him. In 1942 Marshall founded the Service Architects Organization, later expanded to the Service Arts and Technical Organization (SATO). The object of this organization, which had branches all over SEAC, was the development of cultural and technical activities of all kinds in the Allied Services. Typical of these activities of SATO were (1) the preparation (with Indian experts) of a detailed syllabus for a School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning for Calcutta University; (2) the submission to the Advisor on Education to the Government of India of proposed Faculties of Planning, Design and Technics for Indian Universities which the Advisor has put before the new All-India Council of Technical Education; (3) the preparation of Village Surveys by British and American experts; (4) informal discussions on the Bombay Plan, Peoples' Plan, etc., followed

THE SECOND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The First Report on a National Plan for Burma described the experiences of other countries which have adopted scientific Planning on a National Scale, suggested the formation of a National Planning Commission for Burma, which would first collect data for Resource surveys and then prepare a National Plan for the country, outlined the necessary survey information required, and listed a bibliography for further study, and a list of European and American bodies from whom assistance might be obtained.

The present report carries this abstract study to the stage of practical proposals. It puts the case for a National Plan, states the requirements of Burma today, and describes the organisation and method to be adopted. Finally, it includes a description of the Prome Plan as an example of planning in practice.

The Case for a National Plan

1. Destruction of Cities and Towns.
2. Disruption of Agriculture.
3. Disruption of Economic and Social life of community.
4. Effect of Army occupation:
 - (a) Good—R.E., R.E.M.E. and other services repair communications.
 - (b)—Use of Civil resources in present occupation on a huge and crippling scale (but temporary only).

5. Civic Affairs Service, Burma, fully extended on famine relief and immediate essential needs and providing resources for Army.

6. Confusion of people as to future Plans, thus hindering initiative in starting economic life of community.

7. Uncertainty of foreign loans.

8. Past lack of Domestic Economic Co-operation by Burmese.

9. Danger of exploitation by Chinese and Indian petty capitalists, which might later be turned into a pretext for invasion.

10. Example of Prome, one of the devastated cities in need of a plan.

NEW REQUIREMENTS

1. Establishment of a Ministry of National Planning

It is suggested that the Minister for National Planning takes over the Ministry for Social Services. No new portfolio is involved.

2. A National Planning Dept.

(a) Co-ordinate present schemes which consist of a number of separate projects without effective technical co-ordination.

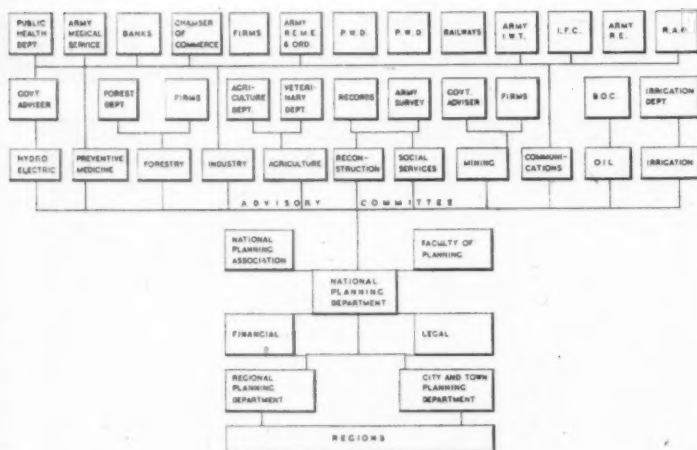
(b) Initiate new plans and re-development.

3. New Factors

- (a) Scientific Planning
- (b) Planned Development

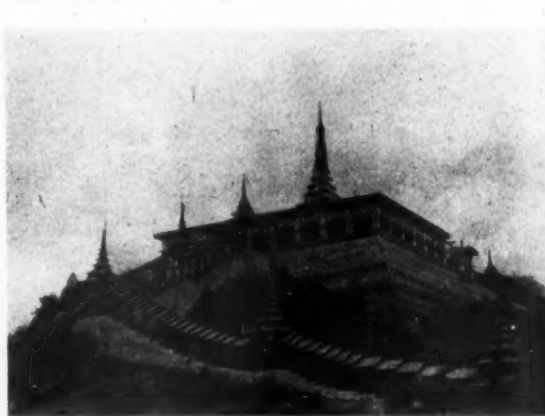
(i) The positive planning outlined in Report No. 1 must be carried out by a scientifically phased programme, based on analysis of individual and collective needs, and the use of resources.

(ii) Owing to war damage and cessation of normal economics,



ORGANISATION

On the left Diagram 1, referred to in the text, illustrating the Planning Organization recommended. The top 3 lines give the sources of information to the Advisory Committee. The National Planning Department is the hub of the scheme which, through its financial and legal branches, puts the Plan into effect through the regional and city planning departments. Below, the approach steps to the Mandalay Hill Pagoda, rising dramatically out of a 10 mile plain of the Irrawaddy.



by the preparation of summaries for circulation; (5) Art Exhibitions; (6) the Pegu Polytechnic.

The Polytechnic organized by SATO at Pegu was the first comprehensive scheme for Pre-Release Training to come into operation in South-East Asia. W. E. Tatton-Brown was Principal and for this purpose was specially relieved from all other duties by his Commanding Officer, who had himself sponsored a similar undertaking on the Rhine after the last war. One of the features of the SATO Polytechnic was the attempt to break down the artificial barriers of the Building Industry by uniting the artist and technician in a common purpose—training for Reconstruction. Another feature of SATO's activities was a course of evening lectures and discussions on Post-War Plans. In default of much information from home and to stimulate interest in local affairs, a number of prominent Burmese was invited to lecture. It was a result of these meetings that P. J. Marshall was asked to address the local branch of the Anti-Fascist Organization. He was then invited to write the First Report, introducing the idea of Scientific Planning as a basis for National Development. This Report was presented to the first committee of the National Planning Association at Pegu in September, 1945.

Prome

Technical Education in Burma has been almost at a standstill ever since the British evacuation in 1942. There is an acute shortage of trained men, and, owing to lack of suitable accommodation, the difficulties of starting schools are considerable. Contacts were made with the University Authorities with a view to pooling the limited civil and military resources, for the benefit of British and Burmese students. In this connection an interview was granted by the Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, at which the dual problems of Technical Education and Reconstruction were discussed, with special reference to the possibilities of Scientific Planning. In order to test the validity of these ideas, the Governor suggested that P. J. Marshall and W. E. Tatton-Brown should pay an informal visit in their civil capacity as Architect-planners to Prome. Prome, a railway terminus on the lower Irrawaddy, was almost completely demolished. The local military commander had expressed his wish to carry out some work of permanent value to the civil population as part of the Pre-Release Training of his troops. Here was an admirable opportunity of demonstrating the possibilities of Reconstruction on scientific lines. Here also was the chance to train British and Burmese students on a real life-size job.

a significant meeting

The trip to Prome was instructive. It revealed in a dramatic way the dimensions of the Planning problem. Symbols on the land-utilization map, representing factors in the economic life of the country, sprang suddenly to life in human form. By a curious coincidence, on the very first evening in the

the present situation offers an unrivalled opportunity to re-plan the entire country on scientific lines.

(iii) A Phased programme is required to deal with—

1. The immediate task, 1 year.
2. The master plan, 5 years.

(c) Hydro-Electric Power

Those countries left behind in Industrial Revolution of 19th Century and corporations which have used Hydro-Electric Power prove unqualified success in speed and efficiency, i.e., USSR, TVA. Strong reasons for immediate large scale hydel development in Burma:

- (i) Geographical nature of country ideally suited.
- (ii) Lack of industrial power sources other than oil.
- (iii) River and Flood Control and Irrigation.
- (iv) Water supply for towns and cities.
- (v) Avoidance of large industrial concentrations now hampering efficient development in Europe and USA, i.e., Decentralisation.
- (vi) Assistance to Agriculture (basis of Burmese Economy).

(d) Preventive Medicine

- (i) A new conception of health during last few years.
- (ii) Positive health instead of healing.
- (iii) Two main developments:
 1. Disease Prevention in Man: Anti-Malarial schemes developed in War—Mepacrine and Land Drainage, etc.
 - D.D.T. Spraying.

Anti-V.D. methods.

2. Disease Prevention in Animals and Plants
 - Innoculation.
 - Segregation and destruction of infected stock.
 - Air spraying of Insecticides.
 - Destruction of pests.

ORGANIZATION AND METHOD

Refer to Organization Diagram and explanation (Diag. 1)

1. Central Theme is a National Planning Dept.

Various existing Depts. and new services feed into this collecting centre. Information is then digested and converted into plans. Plans are interpreted in Legal and Financial Terms in the Form of Instruments and Loan Policies, which are submitted to Minister of Planning, who places them before Legislature. On acceptance they become law.

For details of Staff Establishment, see Diagram 2.

2. Formation of National Planning Association

National Planning by Government only is insufficient to ensure the success of the Programme: the people must be prepared to work wholeheartedly in agreement with it. The best method of doing this is to have a cultural Association whose whole aim is to spread information on Planning to as many people as possible. Membership should be open to all educated members of the community who can prove their keenness to further the

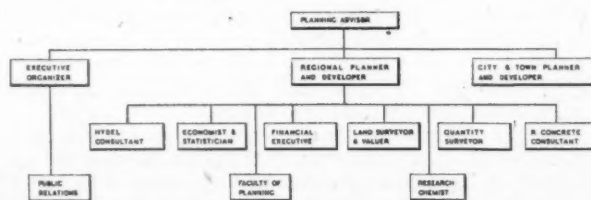
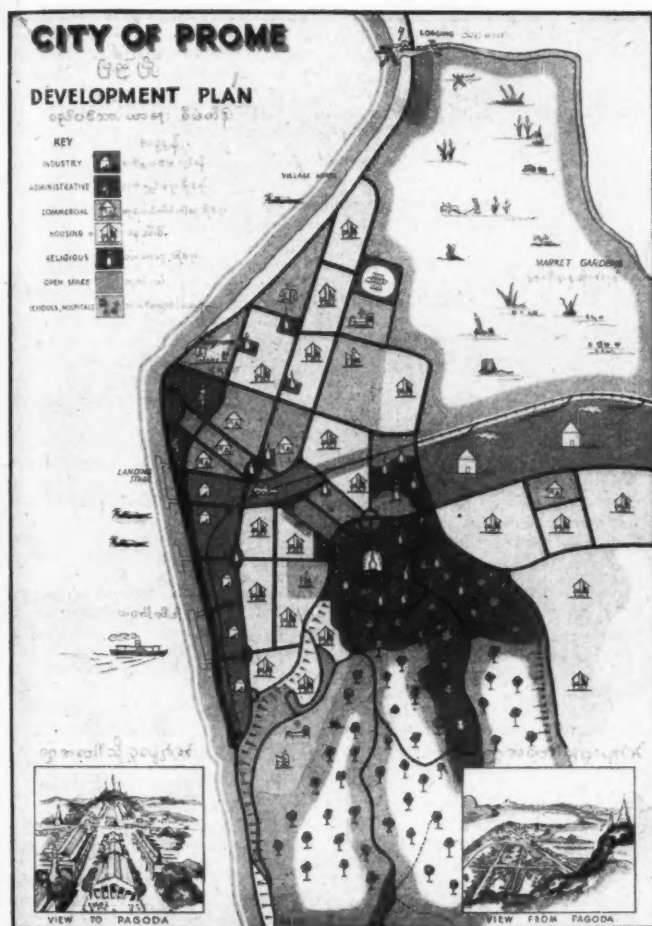


Diagram 2 showing the proposed establishment for the Staff of the National Planning Department.



PROME



On the left, the Development Plan for the City of Prome, prepared in a form intelligible to the people of Burma. The problems of presentation of technical plans and proposals to those in less developed countries are very real, as the planners discovered. Above, Major Marshall studying the rebuilding plan for Prome.

Deputy Commissioner's bungalow were gathered almost all the protagonists in the drama. There was a Government Forest Conservator, a member of a Teak Extracting firm, an Engineer from an Oil company, a Hydro-Electric consultant, the Inspector of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, and two of his Burmese assistants. Each man was representative of a firm or department of government interested in one aspect of Burma's economy. The Conservator was there to reintroduce the forest laws and prevent wasteful de-afforestation. The Teak Extractor had come to round up the company's elephants and survey the damage to the saw-mills. The plans of his firm were dependent on the political situation. The Oil Engineer had been sent to report on the possibilities of re-opening the oil wells, but their future was complicated by international considerations. Meanwhile the Inspector of Police and the District Commissioner were busy with the restoration of law and order. Reconstruction was the subject of each man's work, but there was no co-ordination, no unified development of resources for the direct purpose of restoring the livelihood and well-being of the people of Burma.

What is the first necessity of the people from the planner's point of view? Water. The water supply of Prome had never been efficient. A small pump lifted water from the Irrawaddy to tanks on the bank, from which it ran, unfiltered and untreated, to a few stand pipes in the town. There was no piped supply to the civil station on the high ground, which was entirely dependent on water carts. The vast majority of the citizens fetched their own water from the banks of the river. This information was produced by the District Commissioner. The Forest Officer mentioned alternate sources of supply in the hills. The Hydrel expert spoke of the possibility of combining water supply with power projects. The Teak Extractor agreed to deflect his projected forest roads to

interests of the country by practical action. It requires a headquarters in the capital and branches in all principal towns. The Association will also be responsible for a wide Public Relations programme, involving the use of pamphlets, posters, films, etc.

3. Formation of Development Depts.

While the NPD is preparing the Plans, two new executive Depts. will be formed to carry out the work, which will be beyond the resources of the PWD these are

- (a) The Regional Development Dept. and
- (b) The City and Town Development Dept.

4. Restarting Technical Education on a New Basis

An essential feature of this plan is the employment of the European staff of the National Planning Dept. in the Faculty of Planning. In this way they will train up Burmese students capable of replacing them on completion of their studies. The continuity of the scheme is thus assured.

EXECUTION

The carrying out of the National Plan may be divided into two stages:

A. Programme for the Interim Period

- (a) Appointment of Minister of National Planning.
- (b) Formation of National Planning Association.
- (c) Appeal to HMG for authority to raise a staff for the National Planning Dept. in accordance with Diagram 2.

The immediate tasks of this department will be:

- (i) Shock programme for temporary accommodation which will not prejudice future development.

- (ii) Preliminary technical surveys.

- (iii) Social surveys arising from action taken on (i) above, and based on information supplied by the National Planning Association.

- (iv) Preparation of Draft Plans for public approval.

- (v) Preparation of Legal Instruments for ratification by Legislature.

- (vi) Organisation of nation-wide publicity through the National Planning Association.

- (vii) Estimates to be prepared of local contributions which will be made by the people of Burma in terms of time, labour and indigenous resources.

- (viii) Drawing up of a Prospectus for a Reconstruction Loan to finance the balance of industrial materials and services which will be required from abroad.

- (ix) Co-ordination of Plan with all other Projects.

B. Five-Year Plan

At the end of the Interim Period it is considered that the Programme set out above will have been completed in its essentials, thus enabling a date to be fixed for the launching of the first Five-Year Plan.

PROME PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Prome Plan is described in some detail because it illustrates the application of Planning principles to a particular site. It is only a part, a very small part of a National Plan.

Terms of Reference

Two qualified technical planners were invited informally by H.E. the Governor to visit Prome to report on the extent of the damage and the possibilities of replanning.

give access, at the same time, to the suggested dam site, which happened incidentally to be in a region favoured by the local robber bands as a safe hide-out, which the Police Inspector had long wished to open up. The separate interests of Business, Government and People, in this instance, appeared to be capable of unification in a common plan.

Sir Christopher Wren

The next day a meeting was arranged with the leading citizens. Through the medium of an interpreter, the principles of re-building the town on scientific lines were explained and also the achievements of planning. The citizens then described the disadvantages of the pre-war town, which was subject to flooding and disease in the congested areas. A plan was made of the ruined city, some sections of which were already overgrown with grass and weeds.

Eventually a tentative sketch plan was produced and explained to the Town Elders, the civil and military authorities, and received an enthusiastic welcome. A young Burman at one meeting made an impassioned speech in which were heard the English words "Fire of London" and "Sir Christopher Wren." A copy of the plan was left with the elders and arrangements made for a mass meeting, at which the whole population could be given an opportunity to see the plan and express their opinions.

At this stage the prospect appeared bright. The need for a scheme of unified development was confirmed. The Prome experiment had vindicated the case for planning. Nothing

Factual Survey

After a preliminary survey of maps, air photos and Intelligence summaries, a swift reconnaissance was made on the ground and from the high ground to the South East.

Committee for Reconstruction

The D.C. called two meetings of the Prome Committee for Reconstruction. At the first, the principles of Planning were explained, as set out in Report No. 1. The next day, on the invitation of the Committee, a Draft Plan was submitted and unanimously approved.

The Draft Plan

Description of Site.—Prome is situated on the Irrawaddy 170 miles North West of Rangoon. It possesses in the Shwe-sandaw Pagoda a fine hill-top feature, and has a superb river front rising in the centre to a low bluff promontory. On the South a low ridge of hills comes right up to the bank of the river and culminates in the Pagoda hill. It was a large trade and marketing Centre.

It is also a railway terminal for the Rangoon-Lower Irrawaddy line, and an inland port for both river steamers and country crafts, and is on the main Irrawaddy road going North from Rangoon.

It had a pre-war population of over 30,000, but is now practically deserted owing to the almost complete destruction of the town. Trade is therefore at a standstill.

Proposals.

(1) Short term: To revive trade by the immediate restoration of the market on its old site and the construction of temporary accommodation on 1 year lease on the adjacent sites.

(2) Long term: (a) Realignment of the main axis of the town by laying out a double avenue linking the Pagoda, the Railway Station and the Bluff.

(b) Construction of a Central market place along this avenue, and future City Centre on the Bluff.

(c) Re-alignment of Strand Road to make a completely embanked Corniche road along the whole river front protecting the city from flooding.

(d) Slight re-alignment of the Alanmyo bye-pass which skirts the foot of the Pagoda hill, in order to give the religious lands and buildings the dignity and quiet they need.

(e) The remaining streets (95 per cent. of the City) do not require re-alignment. Many of them are redundant and could be converted into footpaths to prevent street accidents and save maintenance.

(f) A complete Zoning plan, allocating districts to Industry, Commerce, Administration, Domestic and Religious purposes, etc. This is based on a study of local customs, physical features and the needs of each individual living in or visiting the city.

Execution

The steps towards the execution of the long term plan are as follows:—

(a) **Publicity.**—The proposals

should be given the maximum publicity, so that the final plan, when it is drawn up, has the consent and backing of all the people of Prome.

(b) **Detailed Study on the Ground** is required to determine levels, soil conditions, areas liable to flooding, drainage and sanitation, sources of water and power, etc., so that a complete Services Plan can be completed.

(c) **Costing and Valuation.**—The cost of services and buildings in time, labour, materials and money must be worked out. A valuation plan would be drawn up showing a Balance Sheet of Profit and Loss from which the gain to the Municipality in Increased Site Values can be ascertained.

(d) **Legal Instrument.**—A Legal Instrument must be prepared pooling all properties and investing the ownership of the land of the City in the Municipality. The original owners receive compensation in the form of *Equivalent Sites* in the new plan, valued on the basis of (c) above. This Instrument is presented to the Legislature for ratification and would be the model for all future Planning Legislation in Burma.

(e) **Finance.**—A Loan policy is determined to finance the scheme.

THE THIRD REPORT

This Report develops the proposals as set out in the Second Report as a result of further meetings, interviews, tours, and a study of various Reconstruction Reports and other data.

After the preparation of the Prome Plan, H.E. the Governor invited the authors to talk to the Executive Council, who approved the principles of scientific planning, and showed great interest in the Prome experiment.

Similarly, the Provisional Committee of the National Planning Association welcomed the success so far achieved.

H.E. the Governor then proposed that a tour of Burmese cities and towns should be undertaken by the authors.

TOUR OF DEVASTATED TOWNS OF BURMA

The objects were, to meet the people, to explain to them the reasons for Scientific Planning, and for the setting up of both the National Planning Department and the National Planning Association, to find out their opinions and local problems, to persuade them to set up Branches of the National Planning Association (so that the people could begin immediately to prepare Surveys of their own town of a non-technical nature), and finally, to inspect the towns, if possible, with the representatives of the people, to study the nature of the various problems involved.

Three significant factors for the future were observed:—

(i) The widespread knowledge of the success of Scientific Planning in other countries was encountered in even the most outlying stations.



LANDSCAPE

Above, a typical view of the landscape of Burma from the air. On the right, Miktila Lake Pagoda, scene of the 14th Army's lightning thrust which led to the fall of the ancient capital.





Shwedagon Pagoda platform, Rangoon, showing the temple precincts and the base of the Great Pagoda ringed around with temples and lesser shrines. Landscape and architecture are effectively mingled.

appeared to stand in the way of the preparation of a National Plan for Burma.

first obstacles

How far the drawing of plans is from their realization, and the extent to which the planner has to travel in pursuit of this goal, may be measured by what follows.

The first obstacle to be encountered was the old familiar bogey of Vested Interest. After the first flush of excitement at seeing the new plan, the larger property owners of Prome examined the various advantages and disadvantages which might accrue to themselves and others. While admitting the benefits conferred on the town by the new plan, they were reluctant to see any alteration in their own particular properties. The principle of compensation by means of Equivalent Sites was explained, and also the economies of roads and sites resulting from rational planning, which made this possible. But in default of any existing legislation guaranteeing them such compensation in advance, they were unwilling to surrender an inch of property. This reluctance is understandable.

The next difficulty was more concrete. The town had been destroyed; in some parts not a house was left standing. But the streets, and in some cases the plinths, were intact. The pressure to get back to the town was considerable and materials were in very short supply. It was clearly far quicker to rebuild on the old sites exactly as they were before, than to waste time on re-alignments. In these circumstances it is essential to have a strong, efficient building agency, ready to carry out the new site work with the minimum delay, and also if possible give a flying start to the new owners. In this case there was the Army. The plan had been so designed as to coincide with the requirements of the Services in temporary occupation of the worst damaged section of the town. The General had approved the lay-out, and was ready to carry out the necessary clearing and re-alignment of streets, the moment the Citizens gave their consent. This was a powerful argument, and some such organisation, able and ready to start work, is indispensable to the success of any scheme.

Finally, there is the natural conservatism of man. Even when reason persuades that there will be no financial loss, and sight convinces that the work will be swiftly accomplished, sentiment still holds back. The Old are most sentimental. The Old hold the reins of power. For this reason all the forces of Youth must be mustered behind the plan. It is the young men and women who must work to see it through, and they alone can persuade the old to relent, for the sake of the generations that are to come. A vigorous popular movement is the only means of over-

(ii) The number of Works of Merit carried out by collective voluntary effort in all districts, and the amazing examples of physical labour as represented by the City Forts and Irrigation projects of ancient Burma.

(iii) The desire for a great national effort voiced by the young men and women of the country today.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES Counter Proposals

The suggestions put forward in the first report to set up a National Planning Department have come under fire from two quarters. It has been asserted that:—

1. The problem of Reconstruction is so vast that it is beyond the competence of any Department to tackle it (the PWD view).

2. The Financial Resources available are so small that it is not worth setting up the Department at all (the ICS view). On these two (opposite) grounds, many people, including the Executive Heads of Government Departments have recommended that no new Department is necessary and suggest the following alternatives:—

(a) Meetings from time to time of Executive Heads of Departments to co-ordinate plans.

(b) PWD to loan its Architect to advise if required on urban design.

(c) The setting up of local committees to work out requirements for forest produce needed by the people to build temporary shelters for themselves.

(d) Any sums that might be made available for Reconstruction would be better spent on Hospitals, Education or improving the salary of the subordinate Government Employees.

Criticism of Counter Proposals

(a) The Reconstruction of Burma is comparable in size and complexity to the re-conquest of Burma by Fourteenth Army. The Military analogy may be helpful. The whole of the planning for this Campaign was carried out at every stage in the operations by Staff Officers freed from all executive responsibility. It would have been quite impossible to leave this to occasional meetings of Divisional Commanders.

(b) As is apparent in the account of the tour given in Appendix "A," the problems of Town-planning go far beyond City boundaries. This is borne out by Lt.-Col. Irvine Walker's excellent report to the Reconstruction Committee on Water Supply and Drainage, with its suggestion for the development of Hydro-electric supply. The future of the towns of Burma is bound up with the policy for the country as a whole. It cannot be dealt with by an Architect sitting in an advisory capacity in Rangoon.

(c) From observations made in the course of the tour it was apparent that local committees, unaided by technical direction, are quite unable to assess the needs or formulate a policy for even temporary Rehabilitation. This alone is clearly a case for setting up a specialist National

Planning Department. More is required. The whole policy of Priority allocation between timber extraction, cement manufacture, brick burning, water supply, sanitation and hydel schemes, should be made public, so that the Reconstruction of the country is known to be based on an ordered sequence of concerted projects.

(d) Every sympathy is felt with the suggestion that any Reconstruction funds that may be available should be spent on hospitals, education or salaries of subordinate Government employees. But this would be to treat the symptoms and ignore the cause. Patching up and replacing existing towns on the old unhealthy plots, without attending to water supply, sanitation, refuse destruction, traffic densities and economy of roads will lead to more, not less, expenditure on hospitals, conservancy carts, and the salaries of subordinate officials.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

It is clear from these discussions that the core of the argument is the question of cost. What can the country afford?

The cost of Reconstruction would be spread over:—

1. Labour

As has already been stated, any plan for Burma must depend on the will and energy of the people, and especially the young people of Burma. There are approximately one million young men and women between the ages of 18 and 21. Assume that between Harvest and Sowing they can give up two months (50 working days) for their country in the form of National Service. If they are town dwellers, assume they give up one day a week (50 working days). What can be achieved with one million \times 50 = 50 million man-days?

One man can dig and stack $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yards of earth in one day. To build a mile of Bund road 6 yds. wide and 1 yd. high you need $1,760 \times 6 \times 1$ cubic yds. of excavation and fill, or $\frac{3}{4} \times 1,760 \times 6 \times 1 = 7,040$ man days.

Allowing for days of rest, time spent in supervision, cooking, etc., let us say 10,000 men days for every mile of bund-road. With 50 million men days one could build 5,000 miles of road, or 5 parallel roads from Rangoon to Myitkina.

Ten men can build a Shelter in ten days. A Shelter requires 100 man-days. So 50 million men-days represents 500 thousand Shelters or several times the numbers of buildings destroyed in this war.

Now obviously it will not be possible to organize and harness one million young men and women giving their services for 50 days, without very careful planning, and the willing co-operation of the people. But given in the form of National Service, the cost of labour would be very small.

2. Indigenous Resources

Most of the materials for Reconstruction could be obtained

ARCHITECTURE

On the left, the Great Pagoda at Rangoon—as characteristic a national monument as St. Paul's or the Taj Mahal. Below, an approach pagoda en route to the summit of Mandalay Hill, built by an unknown architect about 1935.



coming the mass of human inertia. Herein lies the importance of the National Planning Association.

finding the men

The next thing to decide was how and by whom the plan was to be prepared. At first sight it would appear that this should be exclusively the work of experts. If planning is a highly scientific affair, it can only be tackled by specially trained technicians. They should collect the data on the spot, shut themselves up for six months, work out the perfect plan and hand it to the people on a plate. Unfortunately, things do not work out that way. Even in relatively undeveloped countries, there is always "the man on the spot." Most probably he will know little about planning and less about design, but as a practical man he will be regarded as an authority on reconstruction. Should he be brought in on the idea in the planning stages, or should he be ignored until the last moment and presented with the *fait accompli*? The preparation of an instrument to legalize street re-alignment, calculating the increased site-values so created, the recruitment, financing and organization of a Building agency, the launching of a vast Publicity campaign and the re-modeling of Technical Education, cannot be undertaken by one individual. A whole team will be required. Where are they to be found?

Two courses are open. Either they can be recruited from outside and formed into a new department, or they can be co-opted temporarily from existing departments and loaned to the planner for a specific task. Both courses will give rise to opposition. The Treasury will dislike the creation of a new portfolio. The Departments, too, will be jealous of a possible rival and will resent any depletion of their ranks. It is fatally easy for a case to be made against a Planning Department. The would-be planner is forced to lay himself open the moment he draws up an establishment showing the personnel he will require to prepare and implement his Plan. He must do more than this. He must know how to present his proposals not only to the Civil Servants, but to the politicians, Under-secretaries, Ministers and the highest executive authority in the country.

Burma's chance

The brief experience of Planning in practice as recounted here illustrates the magnitude of the task which confronts our Civilization. For this reason the decision of Burma to form a National Planning Association may be significant. It is an indication that the changeless East is on the move and that in one country, at least, the usefulness of Planning has been recognized. What use is made of this instrument rests with the National Planning Association.

inside the country. Local loans would be required in the first place to initiate manufacture, extraction and delivery. But it can be assumed that Reconstruction projects would pay for themselves over a comparatively short period.

3. Imports

It would be impossible and undesirable to mobilize all the labour force on actual building work. Large numbers of young men and women could therefore be employed on stepping up production for export.

Failing conventional financial methods such exports could be bartered for essential foreign imports required.

To sum up, it is not possible at this stage to give a detailed estimate. Costing, as was found in Soviet Russia, must follow and not precede planning. The cost of setting up a National Planning Department would be half a million pounds or seventy lakhs rupees spread over a period of five years.

TASK

The task of the NPA is to permeate the Regions and Districts with the idea of building a new Burma through the efforts of Burmese youth and the proposal is advanced for the organization of Reconstruction by means of National Service.

The Labour Force obtained in this way is essentially immobile, and can therefore be used for local needs only.

But Reconstruction is essentially a local affair. One district needs a road, another a canal, one town needs a new drainage system, another street re-alignment, while whole regions require dams, levees (for river control), and other large scale projects.

The leaders come into central Schools and are trained by lectures and demonstrations in the Organization of shock teams of semi-skilled and unskilled labour.

The simultaneous tasks suggested for the NPD and NPA are set out below in three stages.

Stage 1

"Planning and Propaganda"

National Planning Department

1. Survey of needs.
2. Regional Plans.
3. Local Projects.
4. Design of Tasks for National Service.

National Planning Association

1. Publicity (Radio, Cinema, etc.).
2. Generating National enthusiasm.
3. Resource Surveys.
4. Election of local leaders.

Stage 2

"Training"

Faculty of Planning

1. Local leaders come into central schools.
2. Instruction by personnel of N.P.D.
3. Lectures and Demonstrations.
4. Practical Work.
5. Job Organization.
6. Further Technical Training.

Stage 3

"Execution"

National Planning Association

1. Local leaders return to Branches.
2. Organize National Service.
3. Shock Teams Demonstrate.
4. Competitions between Branches for work output.

National Planning Department

1. Setting out of Projects.
2. Organization of Plant, Tools, and Materials.
3. Technical Supervision of Work.

CONCLUSIONS

The Conclusions can therefore be summarized as follows:—

1. Information obtained by the authors during the course of their stay in Burma, starting with observations made during the advance of 14th Army through Burma, on the Staff and on Works in the Royal Engineers of 12th Army, has shown that Reconstruction is more than a local problem.

This has been underlined and reinforced by the impressions gained on the Tour.

2. The Pre-War Departmental organization, intended as it was for maintenance and not for reconstruction, is inadequate for the present task.

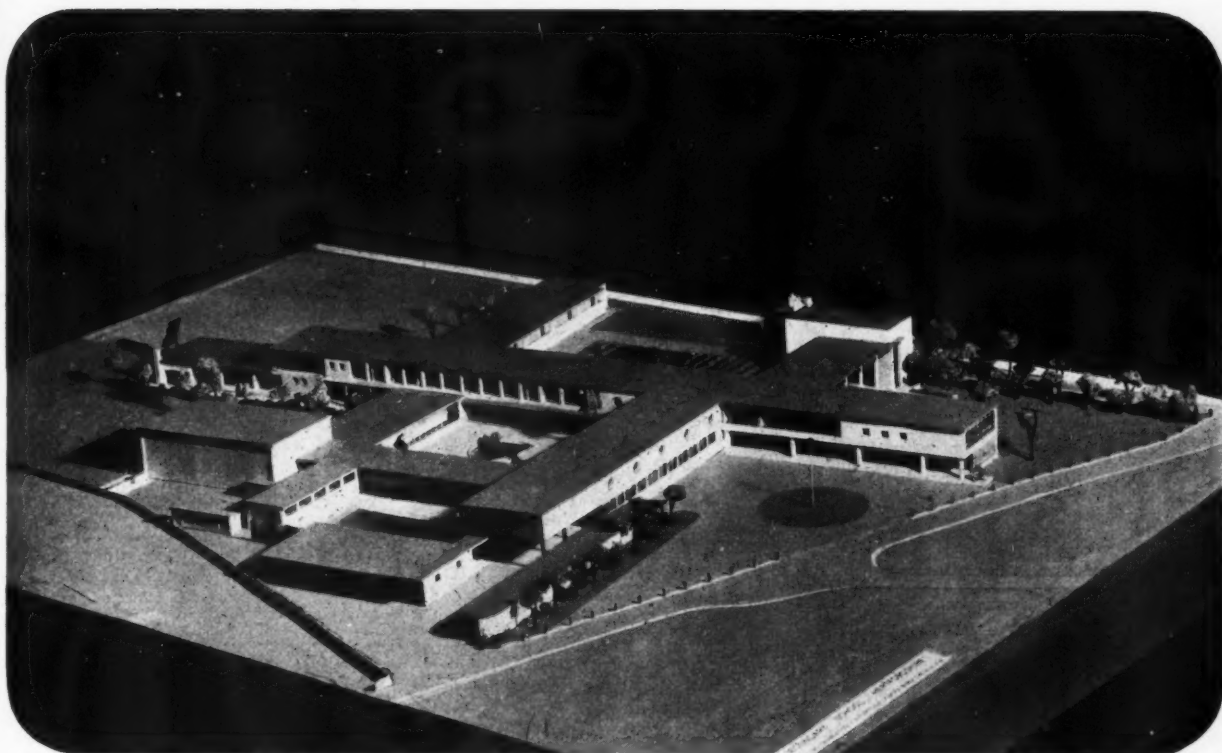
3. It is more than ever apparent, as already suggested in Reports 1 and 2, that a new National Planning Department is required.

4. Given a lead in the form of a National Plan, this potentially dangerous situation could be turned into a great National effort.

5. This effort could be organized in the form of National Service, for which there are ample signs that the youth of Burma is prepared.

6. The National Planning Association, Branches of which have already been formed in most of the principal centres, is ready to create the necessary enthusiasm.

7. The National Planning Department would provide the Technical Plan, and should be established without delay.



Model of a proposed secondary school, Herts; architects: George Fairweather and R. Furneaux Jordan; this is a dual purpose building—a rural secondary school for 300 children and a community centre with club rooms, games rooms, etc., for adults, who will also use the school craft rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool and assembly hall in the evenings and during holidays.

THE RIBA "BUILDING NOW" EXHIBITION

GENERAL.—The exhibition now open at 66, Portland Place, and prepared by the Royal Institute of British Architects shows the contribution which the architect can make to the task of building now. It is divided into four main sections—Homes, Schools, Health, Welfare.

HOMES.—A number of plans illustrating recent development schemes include a development scheme for the borough of Kensington which consists of houses, three-storey blocks of flats of from one to four rooms, and eight-storey blocks with lifts, with a social centre for the tenants. A proposed development of an island site of Camden Town, for the Borough of St. Pancras, and a scheme of flats and maisonettes for the Borough of St. Marylebone are among other schemes shown. On the problem of temporary and prefabricated houses, the point is made that the desperate need for accommodation has been met, to

some extent, by the temporary house programme which has also made a valuable contribution to the technical problems of permanent factory-made houses. It is shown that permanent prefabricated houses are a necessary contribution to solving the housing problem and that they are quick and easy to build once the plant has been laid down.

The Exhibition shows that difficulties in flat construction such as noise and lack of privacy can be overcome, while on the positive side features like central heating, constant hot water, and other communal facilities can be easily provided. Four pre-war examples of good flat schemes are shown, namely Quarry Hill, Leeds, Stamford Hill Estate, London, Kensal House, London, and a scheme at Kingston-upon-Thames.

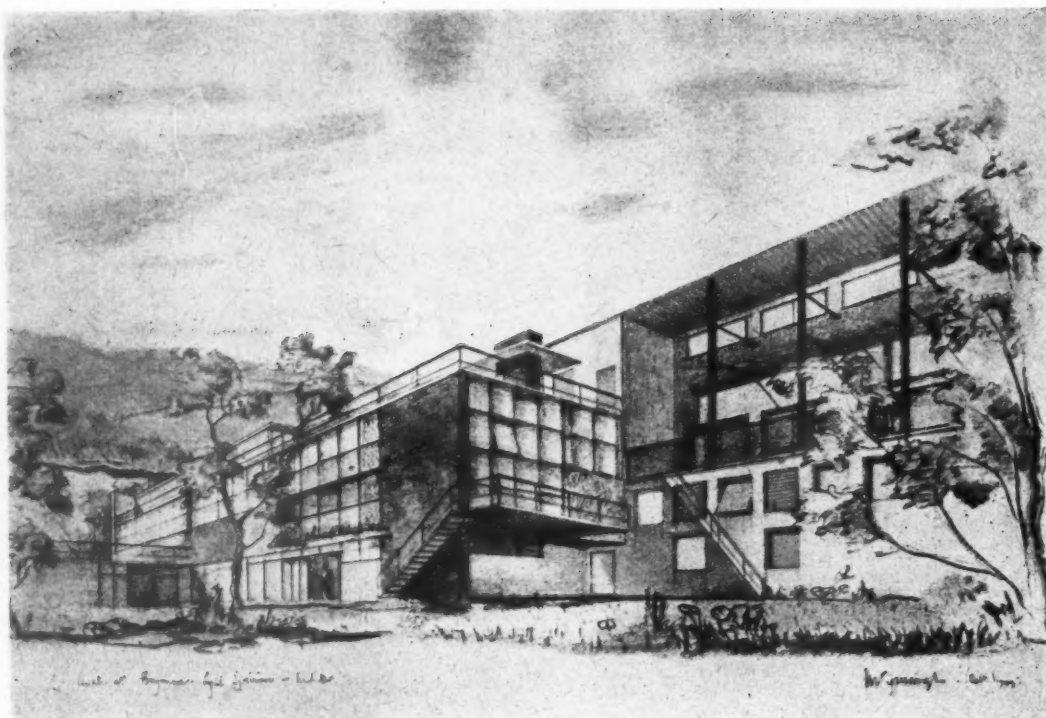
In the LCC scheme for Woodberry Down, Stoke Newington, flats are shown with both balcony and staircase access.

Various arrangements of the fit-

ments of a prefabricated steel house are illustrated to show that standard equipment is capable of being assembled in a variety of ways so as to produce an orderly and compact working arrangement suitable for all house types and all room sizes.

SCHOOLS.—The Schools Section has two principal themes. The first is that the higher standard of education envisaged in the Education Act of 1944 cannot be achieved unless we provide buildings which are matched in quantity and quality with the ambitious programme indicated by the Act. Secondly, that these high aims cannot possibly be attained by the use of temporary hutments, as at present envisaged.

The Royal Institute gives its own ideas as to how this enormous demand can be best met. It maintains this can be done as quickly and as cheaply, by a special prefabricated framework, as by the use of hutments. It is claimed



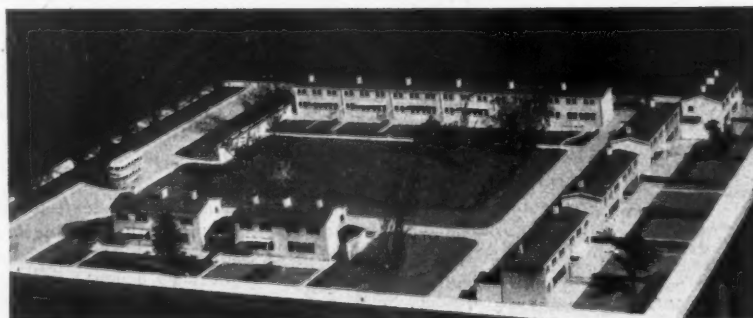
that the use of the prefabricated units, which are of steel, do not affect the housing programme because they employ the labour of specialized steel erectors. The proposal is illustrated by detailed photographs of a sample school which is now being built at Hatfield. The photographs show all stages of erection of the framework. Further, this framework can be turned from temporary to permanent construction at far less

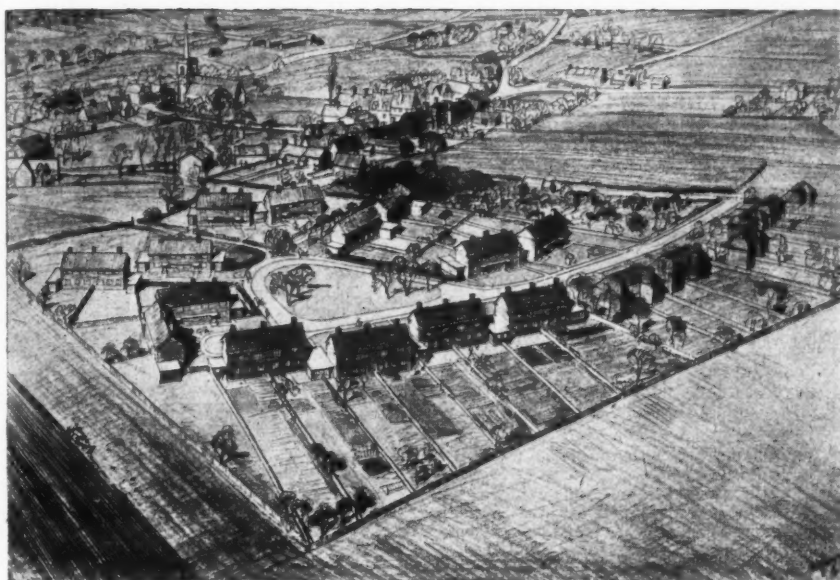
cost than will be required to clear away the hutments and to provide new permanent buildings. In addition to an analysis of the past and concrete proposals for the present, the problem of long term future development is also given prominence. The scheme for an educational centre at Cheshunt comprises two schools, a county college, and staff houses. The school buildings are in two main groups. The county school for 750 children is separated from

a mixed grammar school and county college by a physical training centre common to both. This allows for adult and youth activities in the evening. This is the kind of building group which will be called for by the proposals of the Education Act for higher education.

HEALTH AND WELFARE—Starting with the axiom that "The primary purpose of a hospital is to provide an environment favour-

Top, proposed community centre at Brynmawr; architect: C. S. Mardall; drawing by Myerscough. Right top, model of a school at Thryberg, Yorkshire, a senior school project for which the working drawings are already in hand; architects: Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne. Right below, houses at Dartington Hall, Devon; a typical layout for prefabricated houses; architect: G. Grenfell Baines. Below, Haileybury Boys' Club, Stepney; architect: F. R. S. Yorke; drawing by Peter Shepheard.



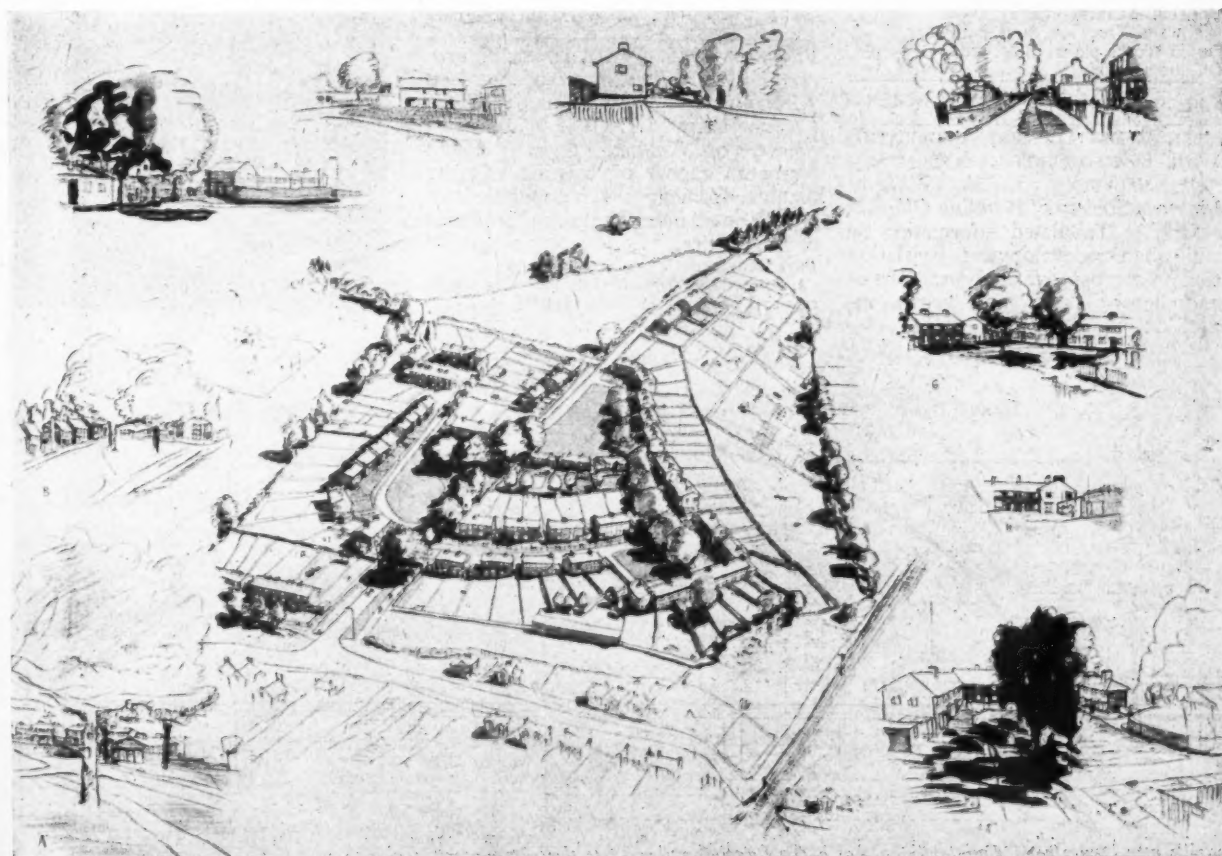


Above, perspective of a housing scheme for Broughing RDC, Herts., designed after consultation with women's organizations; architects: Mauger and May. Below, sketches for a housing estate for Epping UDC, planned to merge into the surrounding country of Epping Forest; architects: Gerald Shenstone with Richard Sheppard.

able to recovery from disease," points in hospital planning are illustrated in detail. Reference is made to war-time emergency hospitals, and the section concludes with a project for the Belfast Hospital.

Health Centres are treated with special reference to the services which were created as a result of the removal of large numbers of industrial workers into the country during the war.

The Miners' Welfare Commission have planned and provided extensive amenities for the mining community. These are shown under three headings, at the pit, near the miners' homes, and in the country. Community and Social Centres, as were developed for the wartime factory, are recommended for the new housing estate. Like the Swynnerton Hostel, built for a government factory during the war, they should contain theatre, lounge, bar, library, discussion rooms, games and common rooms. The section concludes with examples of youth hostels, swimming baths, community restaurants, canteens and an amusement park.



THE RIBA BUILDING NOW EXHIBITION

INFORMATION CENTRE

The function of this feature is to supply an index and a digest of all current developments in planning and building technique throughout the world as recorded in technical publications, and statements of every kind whether official, private or commercial. Items are written by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal and views expressed are disinterested and "objective." The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source, including manufacturers and contractors.

PHYSICAL PLANNING

2529 USA Legislation

PLANNING LEGISLATION 1945. *Stephanie Wieser.* (*American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St. Chicago, 37, 1945, \$1.*) Summary of planning legislation adopted by state legislatures in 1914 and 1945.

The report describes legislation of direct interest to the planner only. It has been summarised from bills as they were introduced and adopted, or, in a few instances, from advance sheets of public laws. The information given is grouped under the following headings:

- City planning.
- County planning.
- Regional planning.
- Urban redevelopment.
- Zoning.
- Airport zoning.
- Interstate airports.
- Subdivisions.
- Housing: financial aid by State.
- Highways, freeways, and parkways.
- Public Works plans: State aid.
- Off-street parking.

2530 USA Legislation

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. *E. B. Wilkens.* (*American Society of Planning Officials, 1945, \$2.*) Tabulated information on state urban redevelopment legislation based on comparative analysis. Part of comprehensive study of urban re-

development now in preparation by American Society of Planning Officials.

The six tables of the report analyse urban redevelopment legislation from the following points of view:

1. General provision of State acts.
2. General redevelopment area planning, including general or tentative redevelopment plans and project area planning.
3. Agency responsible for supervision and approval of urban redevelopment activities, including character, powers and duties of agency.
4. Sources and disposition of funds, properties and services for redevelopment purposes, including acquisition of properties and disposition of Government-controlled properties.
5. Specially delegated powers and subsidies, including Eminent Domain, tax exemption or abatement, and Federal and State Aid.
6. Participation and control of private enterprise, including prerequisite for incorporation, finance, securities and dividends after incorporation.

2531 USA Conference

PLANNING 1945: PARTS 1 AND 2. *Proceedings of a discussion conference on problems of large cities, held in Chicago, May 16-17, 1945.* (*American Society of Planning Officials, 1945.*) Verbatim report of meeting of fifty planners from cities with populations of 100,000 and over, to discuss problems of large cities.

Part I covered:

1. Immediate demands on Planning Agencies and programmes following VE Day.

2. Responsibility of Planning Agency to determine employment opportunities outside of Public Works.
3. Financing improvement programmes.
4. Responsibility of Planning Agency to carry out plans.
5. Co-operation between City Planning Agencies and State Highway Departments in location and development of interregional highways in metropolitan areas.
6. Urban redevelopment.
7. Airport location and airport zoning.

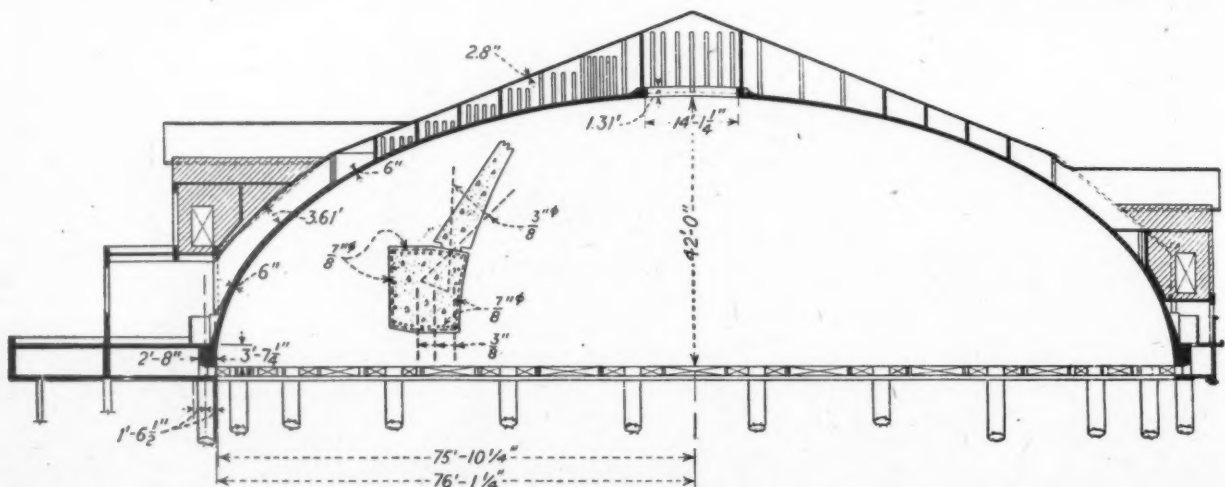
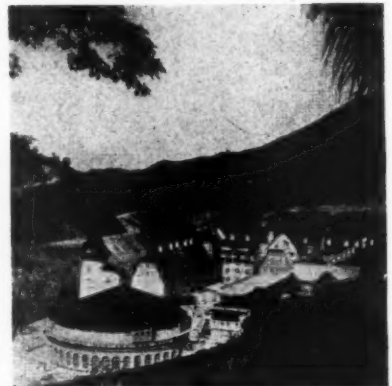
Part 2 covered:

1. Development of employment potentialities in the States.
2. Functions of State planning.
3. State aid to local planning.
4. Organisation and functions of Interstate Regional Planning Agencies.
5. Community development surveys.
6. State airport programme and zoning.
7. State Planning Committee.

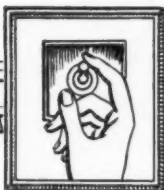
STRUCTURE

2532 Brazilian Hotel

BRAZIL'S WONDER HOTEL AND CASINO: DESIGN OF QUINTANDINHA ELLIPTICAL DOME. *A. J. Boase.* (*Engineering News-Record, January 10 and 24, 1946, pp. 24-28, 64-68.*) Unusual features of luxury hotel near Petropolis: roof top landing field for helicopters, 152 ft. reinforced concrete shell dome, 100 ft. rigid frames and trusses.



Brazil's new luxury hotel, Quintandinha, has a 152 ft. reinforced concrete shell dome over the gambling casino. Top right, general view with the casino in the foreground. Above, section through the elliptical dome showing the concrete protective cone and 6 in. square columns.



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The Electrical Section at the Building Centre, Maddox Street, London, W.1, provides interesting illustrations of electrical application in domestic and industrial premises.



TWO AGES OF TIMBER



*By courtesy of
Victoria and Albert Museum*

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The hotel now under construction is about 70 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is reputed to be one of the most complicated buildings yet erected in Brazil and will be its most luxurious hotel. Its final cost is likely to exceed \$10,000,000 (£2,500,000).

The architectural style of the hotel is called Norman. It is difficult to reconcile this with what is known as Norman in this country and France. From the structural point of view, the hotel is very remarkable. One of its most attractive features is the immense grill-room. The roof trusses, having a clear span of 118 ft. 7 in., are of the Vierendeel type in reinforced concrete with sloping top chords. The ceiling is formed by suspended concrete slabs, which will be plastered and decorated and will act as vanes to direct the currents of air in the air conditioning system.

Of considerable interest is the landing platform construction. The supporting beams are very slender (depth: span = 1:19). Under the helicopter platform and extending well into the main building is an air-conditioned ice skating rink. Rigid frames of 100 ft. span over the rink carry three floors, an attic and a sloping roof. The section of these frames is substantially reduced by air ducts which seem to cause the frames to act as if they had three hinges.

Most interesting of all the structural features is the reinforced concrete ribless dome over the casino. The floor under the dome is a 12 in. thick slab, circular in area and supported on two concentric circular beams which have a centre line radius of 36 ft. 1 in. and 77 ft. 5 in. respectively. The dome of 152 ft. diameter is supported on a circular girder which in turn is supported on 24 circular columns spaced at 20 ft. 3 in. centres. The regular spacing of the columns is interrupted only at the entrance. Because of "architectural" demands, the dome is protected by a 2.8 in. thick concrete cone, supported on a great number of 6 in. square reinforced concrete columns, which are placed close together so that the load transferred to the dome may be considered as uniformly distributed. These small columns are built with hinges at both ends; they cannot transmit anything but a vertical load. The horizontal component of the wind load on the cone is taken through its rigid support to the dome periphery beam. Theoretically a shell of only 4 in. thickness was necessary as far as stresses were concerned. In view of the uncertainty over the method of decentering, the dome was carried out with a uniform thickness of 6 in. The weight of the shell itself was taken as 75 lb./sq. ft. of horizontal projection, and the superimposed load was assumed to be 80 lb./sq. ft.

The meridian of the dome is elliptical. The type of joint between the shell and the edge beam is a hinge so as to allow free rotation of the shell and reduce stresses caused by changes of temperature, etc.

This dome is probably the largest ribless shell in the world in which pre-stressing has not been employed. (See No. 2362: 7.2.46.)

Centering for the dome consisted of timber posts placed on three concentric circles. The ends of the posts were set in sand boxes so that the decentering could be controlled. The centering was not removed until the entire load of the structure above the dome was superimposed and was supported directly on the dome.

2533 Fire Escape

REQUIREMENTS AS TO MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE: FACTORIES ACT, 1937. B. G. Phillips. (*Municipal Engineering*, March 14, 1946, p. 154.) Powers of Local Authorities explained. Diversity in existing by-laws owing to lack of accepted standards of requirements. Suggestions for drawing up uniform code.

The weaknesses of the existing by-law situation in regard to escape facilities are set out, and the difficulties in the way of arriving at a reasonably uniform code of requirements discussed. This is followed by interesting suggestions for improving the position. The article is a digest of a paper presented to the N.W. District of the IMCE on February 12, 1946.

HEATING and Ventilation

2534 Heat and Hot Water Systems

HEAT AND HOT WATER FOR SMALL HOUSES. Brochure by G. N. Haden and Sons, 19-29, Woburn Pl., W.C.1. (Folder RD 6.) System comprises boiler or openable stove with hot water storage immediately over and arranged as an economiser with flue pipe passing through it and auxiliary electric or gas heating.

The flue passes through a duct in the linen cupboard. Twenty sq. ft. of radiator can be used in hall or living room. The kitchen is ventilated by the duct surrounding the flue. The ventilation of bedrooms is to the roof space and thence into a ventilating shaft.

This system has many novel and interesting ideas and appears to be very fully worked out.

2535 Insulation Material

KIMSUL HEAT INSULATION. Trade Literature. (Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin, USA.) Description and illustration of lightweight

blanket type heat insulation material, 0.27 Btu./hr./sq. ft./°F/in. Made from wood fibres impregnated with asphalt. Said to be fire, water and insect resistant.

2536 Insulation Material

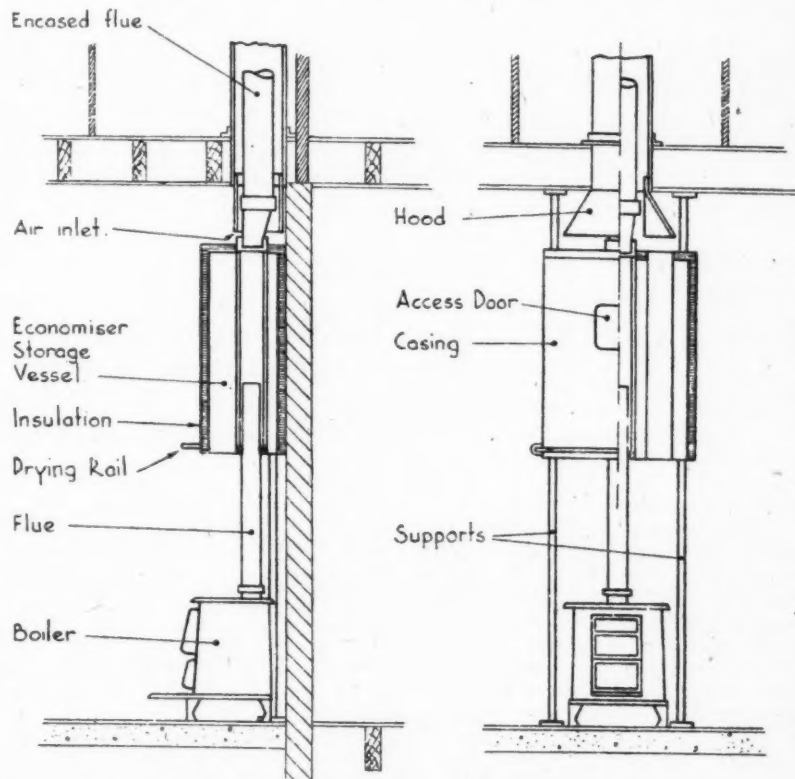
BALSAM-WOOL INSULATION. Trade Literature. (Wood Conversion Co, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.) Description of balsam-wool heat insulation material provided in sealed units which give easy application, keep insulation dry and, by special projection at edges, give added air space which increases insulation value.

2537 Insulation Materials

HEATING AND VENTILATING DATA FOR THE FORCES. XVI—HEAT INSULATION. PART II, HEAT INSULATING MATERIALS. L. J. Fischer. (*The Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Journal of Air Conditioning*, January, 1946.) Simple description of materials commonly used for heat insulation. Some consideration of efficiency with formulae, graphs.

2538 Domestic Heat Tests

AN ALL-WEATHER TEST PENTHOUSE. (*Plumbing and Heating Journal*, USA, February, 1946, p. 68.) Account of test rooms for domestic heating trials. Weather and temperature recording apparatus used. Comparisons of domestic space heating by coal, oil, and gas.



SIDE ELEVATION
PARTLY IN SECTION

FRONT ELEVATION
PARTLY IN SECTION

A heat and hot water system for small houses, comprising openable stove or boiler with hot water economiser storage over. See No. 2534.

Experiments on automatic control of domestic heating.

2539 House Heating System

ONE SOURCE HEATING. Designed by *Walter Segal and G. R. Jackson.* (Building, March, 1946.) Standard unit designed to fit into standard house plan and to provide warmth in every room. Solid fuel boiler in centre of house, visible to two rooms, fired from third and giving panel heating to two bedrooms from flue gases.

This unit is designed to fit into a Universal type plan. The authors suggest that house planning is now becoming sufficiently standardised for it to be possible to design a standard heating arrangement which, subject to minor dimensional variations, can be suitable for incorporation into many houses without serious restriction on planning.

The system consists of a solid fuel stove with panels on two sides to give some view of the fire to two rooms, and with firing door and ash removal on a third side to allow attendance from a kitchen. This stove provides water heating by means of an indirect cylinder and heating to the third bedroom by a small radiator.

The two main bedrooms are given background warming from panels heated by the flue gases, and the flue is so arranged that the hot gases can be by-passed in summer to avoid heating the rooms then. Some warming of the kitchen is provided by the exposed side of the stove, and in addition there is a small drying cupboard with air circulation.

This is an interesting attempt to solve the house heating problem economically. The stove is designed to burn either coke or kitchen nuts at a maximum rate in normal weather of 3 lb. per hour for a few hours and 2 lb. during the remainder of the day, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per hour night consumption. It is suggested that the weekly consumption would be 2 to 2½ cwt.

The heater as illustrated is not installed in a house, although a house plan and full lay-out of the installation are given. It will be valuable to have confirmation of its performance when it has been tried out under normal conditions.

QUESTIONS

and Answers

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential, and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party. Questions should be sent to: **THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.**

2540 Price of Fireplaces

Q What is the approximate cost of chimney stacks, fireplaces and mantelpieces in a 1,000 sq. ft. 5 room house, in relation to the cost of the total house?

What we are trying to get at is a comparison of capital costs for:

1. Houses built in the traditional way, with fireplaces in several rooms.

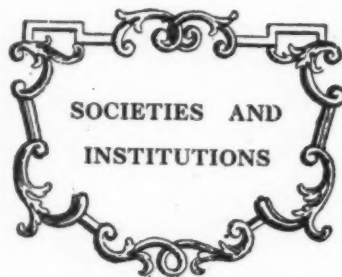
2. Houses built in the traditional way, with one fireplace only in sitting room, and electric heating in other rooms.

3. Houses built with methods of prefabrication, electrically heated throughout.

A The cost of chimney breasts, chimney stacks, fireplaces, hearths and mantelpieces must vary with every job but reasonable approximate prices for these items in a house costing £1,200 would be:—

(a) Where there are three open fireplaces and recess for solid fuel boiler, £130.

(b) Where there is one open fireplace, £60. No doubt you have your own figures for electric heaters and wiring and we trust this information will enable you to assess the comparisons you wish to make.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies, as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economize space the bodies concerned are represented by their initials, but a glossary of abbreviations will be found on the front cover. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.

RIBA

Resuming Practice

The following members have notified the RIBA that they have been released from the Services and are resuming practice and would like to receive trade catalogues, information sheets and other data, etc.:

Frank Appleton (A), 10, High Street, Melton Mowbray; Major B. S. Trevelyan Archer (A), 4, Verulam Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.1; C. Knight Adams (L), 5, Elm Bank, Nottingham; Lt. Col. H. Ingham Ashworth (F), 2, Woodberry Avenue, North Harrow, Middlesex; W. Barker (A), 26, Ainsty Avenue, Dringhouses, York; Lionel Brett (A), 33, Welbeck Street, London, W.1; C. G. Butler (F), Dana Chambers, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury; Kenneth Begg (A), Senior Architect, P.W.D., Entebbe, Uganda; C. Bellinger (A), 6, Elm Grove, Brize Norton, Oxford; T. G. Birchall-Scott (L), 110, Horseferry Road, S.W.1; J. A. Carrick (A), Wellington House, 7, Alloway Place, Ayr; Capt. G. L. Cadell (A), 90A, Westbourne Terrace, W.2; A. B. Chatwin (A), J. A. Chatwin & Son, York House, 38, Great Charles Street, Birmingham; 3; Owen Campbell Jones (F), Campbell Jones & Sons, Skinners' Hall, 9, Dowgate Hill, Cannon

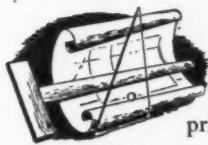
Street, E.C.4; E. N. Clifton (F), partner in the firm of Guntton & Guntton, Empire House, St. Martin's le Grand, E.C.1; C. V. Crane (A), 22, Everard Road, Bedford; G. Clifford Duke (A), 55c, Greencoat Place, S.W.1; B. G. Duckett (A), 80, Wimpole Street, W.1; Major A. J. Davidson, R.E. (F), 16-18, Athol Street, Douglas, I.O.M.; L. Driver-Jowitt (A), Savoy Building, Stanley Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; Capt. N. H. Fowler (A), in practice with Kitson, Parish, Ledger and Pyman, Vicar Lane, Leeds; W. R. F. Fisher (F) and W. V. Trubshawe (F), 4, Ridgmount Street, W.C.1; M. R. Fletcher (L), 13, Ambrose Place, Worthing; Henry V. Gordon (A), in partnership with Gordon & Gordon, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.2; Harry Gibberd (A), Theatre Royal Chambers, New Street, Birmingham; 2; Douglas Hall (A), National Provincial Bank Chambers, Bangor, N. Wales; Gerald H. Harrison (A), 9, Frances Road, Windsor, Berks; E. Donald Haigh (A), Haigh & Dance, 14, Finkle Street, Kendal, Westmoreland; Philip Hardy (F), 124, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; Geoffrey A. Hancock (A), The White Cottage, South Road, Baldock, Herts.; Lt.-Col. G. Austyn Henry, R.E. (F), c/o Gallagher, Ltd., Granite House, Cannon Street, E.C.4; E. Allan Heppenstall (A), Borough Architect, 3, Jordangate, Macclesfield, Cheshire; R. Forbes Hutchison (A), 10, Glade Avenue, Ringwood Crescent, Wollaston Park, Nottingham; Arthur J. Hayes (L) and Gordon H. Griffiths (F), 98/100, Queen Street, Cardiff; Bertram Hume (F), 115, Old Broad Street, E.C.2; Geddes Hyslop (F), 6, Endsleigh Place, W.C.1; Capt. T. E. Jones (A), Messrs. T. E. Jones and I. Ap. Thomas, Midland Bank Chambers, Bangor, N. Wales; S. P. Jordan (A) (late Major, R.E.), Little Hall, Oakley Green, Windsor; R. K. Kinton (A), 16, Bradbourne Road, Leicester; E. Price Lavender (F), "Royline," Lawn Close, Datchet, Bucks.; G. Forsyth Lawson (L), 25A, High Street, Banbury; Lt. Comdr. J. Philips Lomas (A), Messrs. Lomas & Barrett, Martin's Bank Chambers, Victoria Street, Douglas, I.O.M.; E. D. Lyons (A) and Lawrence Israel (A), 72, New Cavendish Street, W.1; N. C. Machin (A), Assistant Architect, Borough Engineer's Office, Council House, Smethwick; W. N. M. Miles (A), "Walton," Gordano, Clevedon, Somerset; H. J. Knowles (A), County Architect, Berkshire County Council, Shire Hall, Reading; H. C. Boardman (A), Edward Boardman & Son, Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich; Major H. L. Millett (L), Head of the Department of Building, The Technical College, Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton; Capt. G. M. McCorquodale (L), 92, High Street, Marlow, Bucks.; Major Leonard H. McDermott, T.D., R.A. (F), Read & McDermott, 18, High Street, Maidstone, Kent; Robert McNab (L), 43, Watergate, Rothesay, Scotland; Harwood A. Nash (L), 42, Chase Side, Southgate, N.14; John V. Nisbet, M.A. (F), The Portsmouth Brewery, Admiralty Road, Portsmouth; A. H. Neave (A), 35, High Street, Battle, Sussex; Ralph Oxley (A), 167, Ecclesall Road, South Sheffield, 11; W. J. Pierre-Hunt (A), The Cottage, Llandividdy Lane, Polperro, Cornwall; Major E. J. Ricketts, R.E. (L), 6, Victoria Terrace, Weymouth; Vincent Rother (A), The Grove, Highgate, N.6; Lt.-Col. R. W. Robson (L), in partnership with his father, M. C. Robson (L), Station Chambers, Bishop Auckland; A. G. Savill (A), 110, Station Road, Barnes, S.W.13; W. G. Seaton (A), 23, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth; Ivor Shaw (F) and S. J. Lloyd (A), 74, Gt. Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; K. J. H. Seymour (A), 118, Princes Avenue, W.3; M. F. Stern (A), P.O. Box 3,654, Cape Town, South Africa; Wallace G. Sweet (A), Education Architect, Pembrokeshire County Council, County Offices, Haverfordwest; Courtenay Theobald (F), in partnership with Mr. Deans, Skurray, 116, Broad Street, Reading; Michael Torrrens (A), The Barn, Duddleston, Taunton, Somerset; P. Russell Walker (A), Adams

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SPRRD

Examinations

The following are the successful candidates in the examinations at the end of the first of the Three Months Completion Courses in Town and Country Planning at the School of Planning and Research for Regional Development, 34/35, Gordon Sq., W.C.1. The course was open to men and women from the Forces, who had reached a required standard in the War Office Correspondence Course. Success in the Examinations entitles the candidates to professional membership of the Town Planning Institute subject to a period of practical experience and certain professional qualifications.

The first six successful candidates were (in alphabetical order):—T. A. L. Bolton, A.R.I.B.A., London; K. R. Fennell, P.A.S.I., Orpington; L. N. Fraser, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.STRUCT.E., A.M.I.MUN. & CY. E., Southampton; W. H. Mundy, A.R.I.B.A., Farnham; E. G. Sambrook, Walsall; R. V. Ward, A.R.I.B.A., London.

Other successful candidates were:—G. E. Carter, A.R.I.B.A., London; M. A. Carter, P.A.S.I., Ipswich; T. A. L. Concannon, F.R.I.B.A., Hongkong; E. J. L. Griffith, P.A.S.I.,

A.A.I., Bristol; S. C. Lock, A.R.I.B.A., Huntingdon; R. C. McKenzie, P.A.S.I., East Croydon; R. C. Tice, P.A.S.I., A.M.I.MUN. & CY.E., Letchworth; T. E. Vulliamy, B.A.R.C.H.C.A.M.B., M.A., Cambridge; A. Wilson, Carshalton; J. D. Wood, A.R.I.B.A., London.

Announcements

Mr. Maurice Jones, Chartered Architect, 15, The Tything, Worcester, has taken into partnership Mr. Alexander Graham, A.R.T.C., DIP. ARCH. (GLAS.), A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect. The practice will continue to be carried on at the above mentioned address.

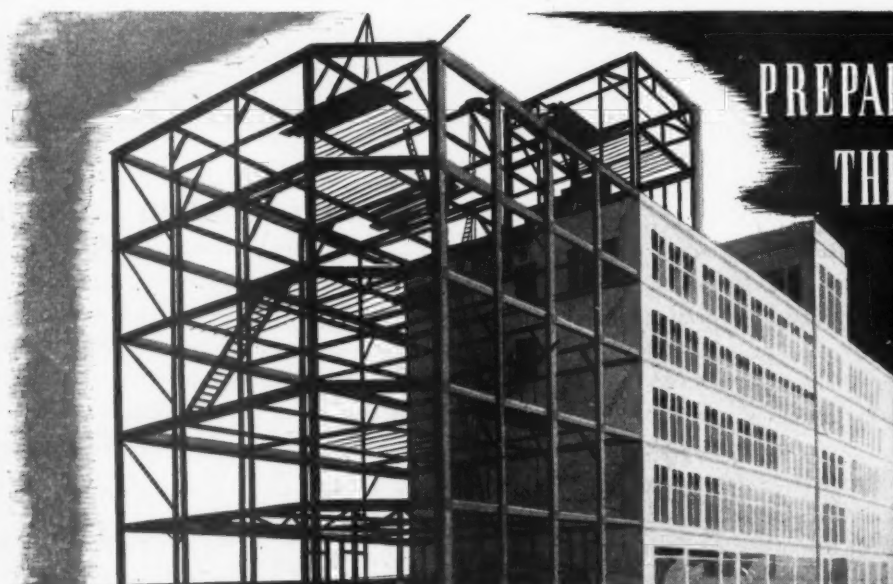
The Minister of Works has agreed to release Mr. Walter C. Andrews, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., Chartered Civil Engineer, from his post as Director of Aircraft Production Factories. Mr. Andrews has returned to private practice at 98, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 7092.

Lieut. Randall Page, R.N.V.R., upon his release from the Royal Navy, is re-opening a studio this month at Southend-on-Sea, for the construction of architectural scale models. For some time he was engaged in carrying out highly secret and complicated work of this nature for numerous operations during the war. His address is 11B, Royal Terrace, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

Mr. D. E. Morison, B.A.(HONS.) A.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, is now in practice at No. 37, Holmfield Avenue, Brent Bridge, Hendon, N.W.4. Telephone Hendon 1091. The address of Mr. Brian Peake, A.A.DIP., A.R.I.B.A., is 13, Dover Street, W.1. Regent 4914/5.

Mr. P. L. Cocke, A.R.I.B.A., has been released from the Army and would be glad to receive trade catalogues at 16, The Little Boltons, London, S.W.10.

Messrs. F. J. Meekins & Partners, Surveyors, have moved to 112, Park Street, London, W.1. Telephone Mayfair 3571-5.



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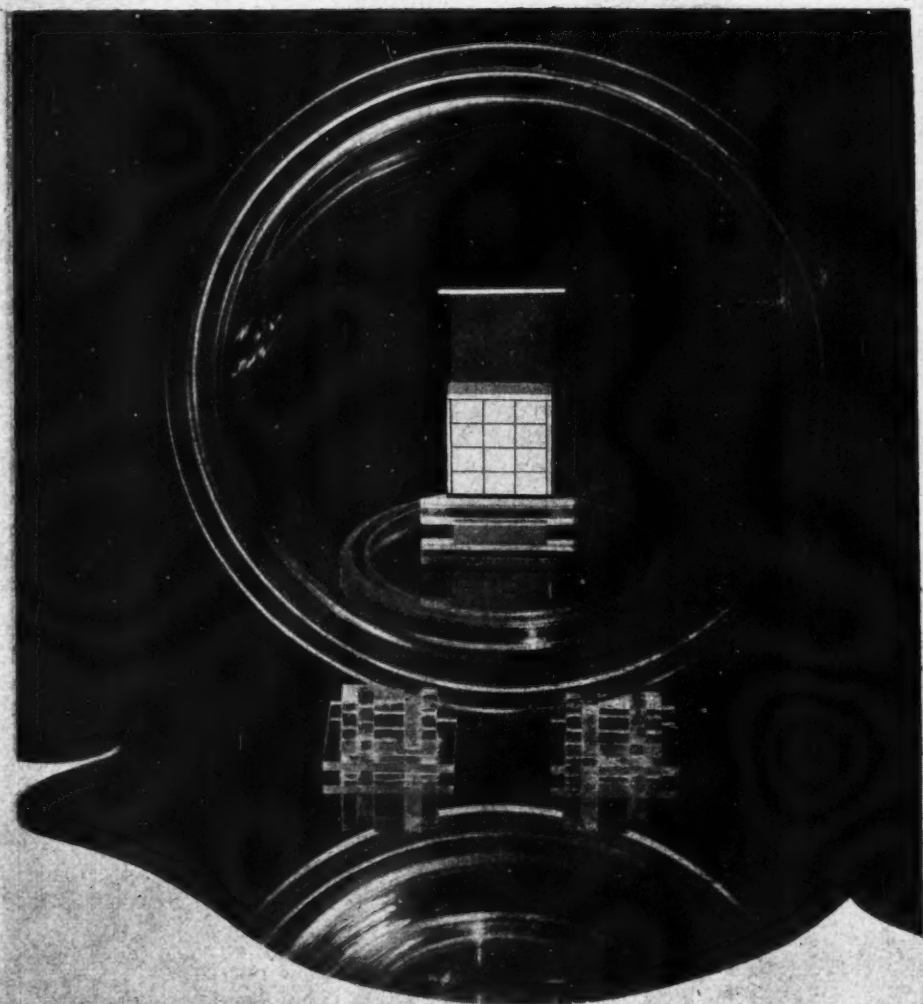
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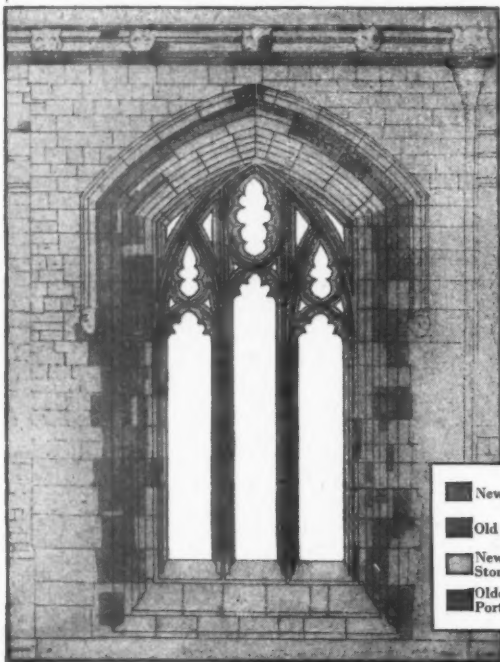
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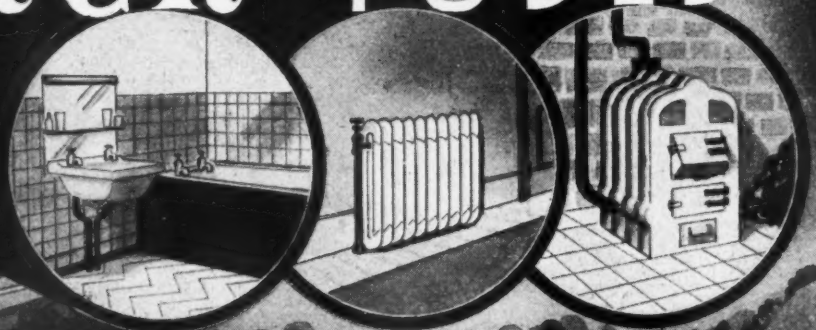
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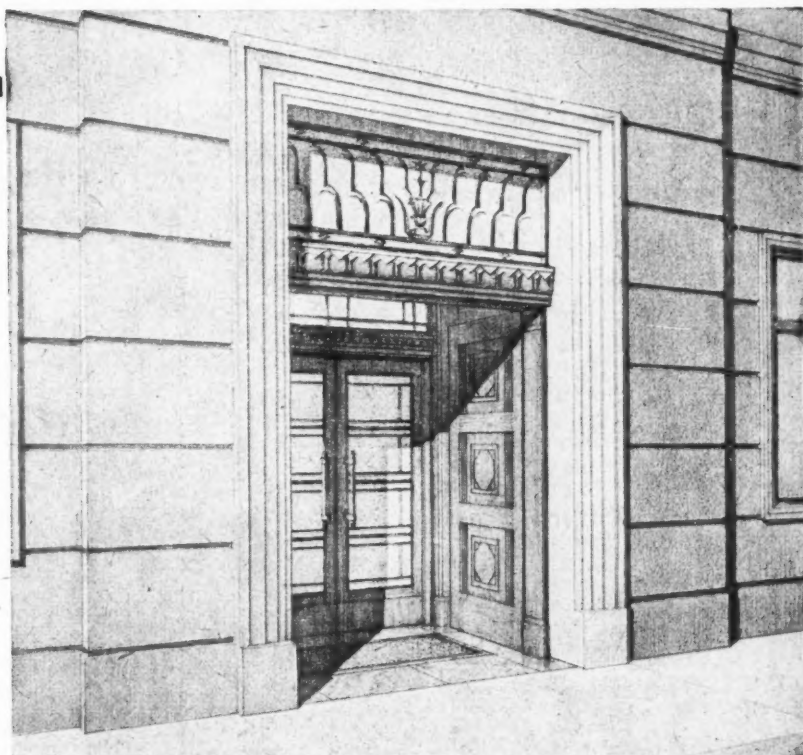
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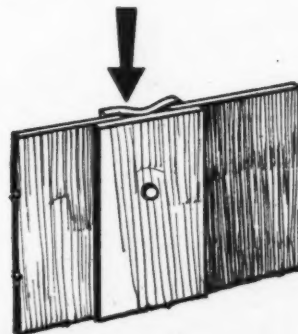
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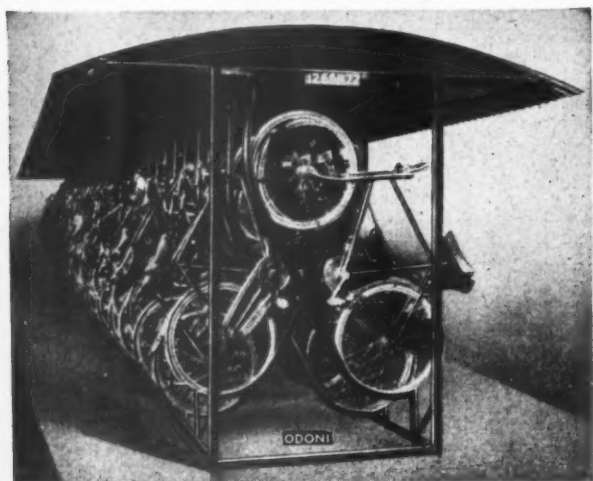
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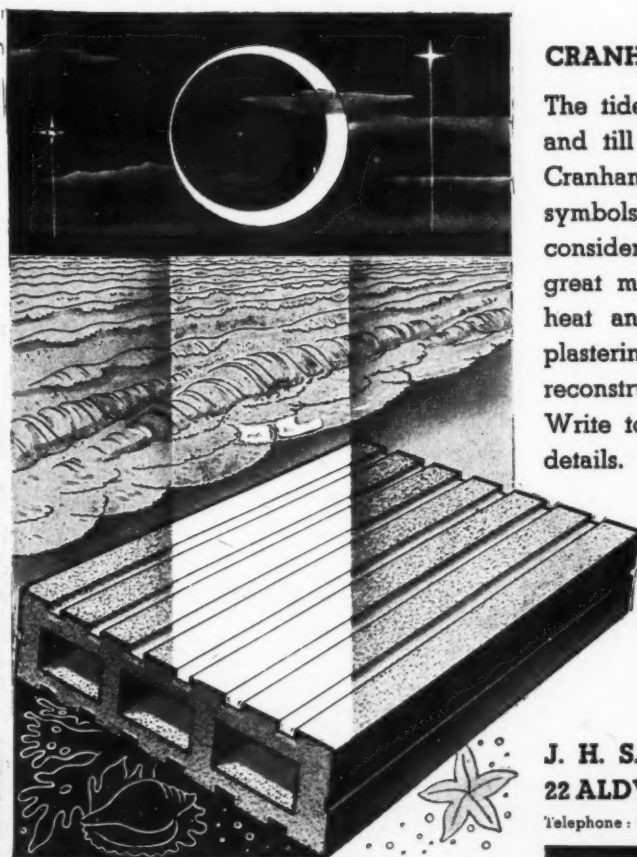
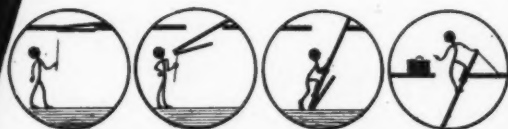
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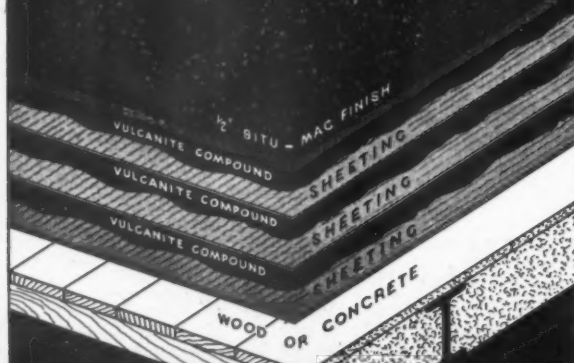
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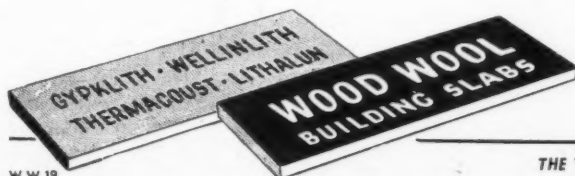
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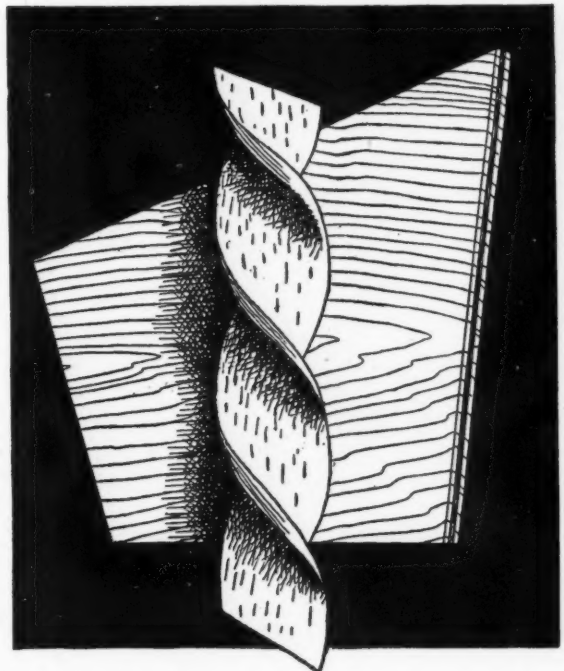
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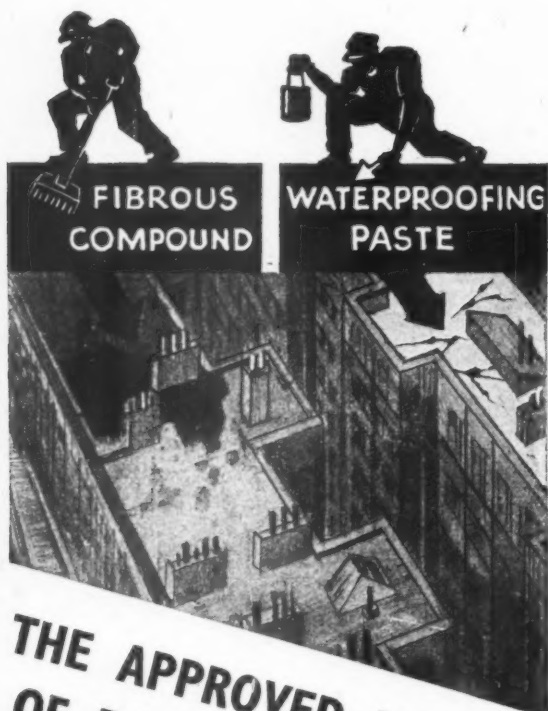
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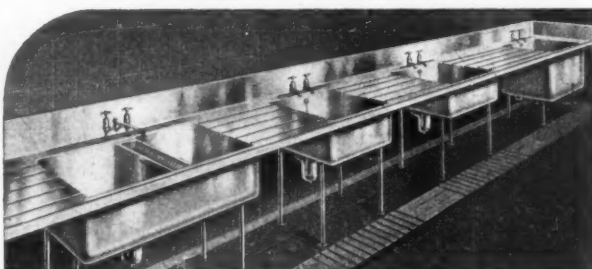


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County Hall, Wakefield. 565

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Candidates must hold a recognised Architectural qualification, and engineering experience will be considered an advantage.

Salary scale (basic), £360 per annum, rising subject to satisfactory service by £15 per annum to £405, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum, the commencing basic salary to be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

The appointment, which will be determinable by one month's notice on either side, is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full details of experience, together with all other essential information, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Friday, 10th May, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

ERIC R. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Lord Street, Gainsborough.

April, 1946. 580

BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (TEMPORARY).

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment in the Architectural Section of the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary at the rate of £350 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s.

The appointment is for a period of not exceeding two years in the first instance, and is terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants should have previous municipal experience, and preference will be given to candidates who are members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, although candidates who have made specific progress in obtaining a recognised professional qualification will be considered.

Applications, stating age, education, experience, and qualifications, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, and endorsed on the envelope "Temporary Architectural Assistant," must reach Mr. J. T. W. Peat, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Palmer's Green, London, N.13, by not later Wednesday, 8th May, 1946.

GORDON H. TAYLOR,

Town Clerk.

Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N.13.

24th April, 1946. 584

ST. PANCRAS BOROUGH COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the above temporary appointments, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Applicants should be experienced in design, construction and specification writing, especially in relation to housing schemes, or in the preparation of bills of quantities, estimating, tendering, and specification writing. Salary between £8 8s. and £10 10s. per week, plus cost-of-living bonus, according to age, qualifications and experience. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 13th May, 1946.

R. C. E. AUSTIN,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. 581

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BIRMINGHAM CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, SUFFOLK STREET, 1.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING.

Applications are invited for the full-time appointment as ASSISTANT TEACHER OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION and associated subjects. Salary will be in accordance with the new Burnham Technical Scale.

Applicants should preferably be Associates of the F.I.B.A., with good professional experience.

Conditions of appointment and form of application may be obtained from the College on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope.

The last day for receipt of applications is 18th May, 1946.

E. L. RUSSELL,

Chief Education Officer.

582

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

The Essex County Council invite applications for the appointment of Assistant Architects, on the staff of the County Architect, as below:—

- (a) Salary scale, £460—£510.
- (b) Salary scale, £420—£465.

In fixing the commencing salary in each case regard will be had to the experience and qualifications of the successful candidate.

There will also be paid such (if any) bonus and travelling and subsistence allowances as may be from time to time determined by the Council. The present amount of bonus payable is 23s. per week.

Candidates should be members by examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and be experienced in the planning and construction of public buildings and, preferably, with school training.

Applications must be made on a form to be obtained from the County Architect, Mr. H. Conolly, F.R.I.B.A., and returned to him at the address stated below, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than 18th May, 1946.

The envelope should be sealed and endorsed "Assistant Architect (x)," x(a) or x(b), as the case may be.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is forbidden.

JOHN E. LIGHTBURN,

Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

April, 1946. 583

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

APPOINTMENT OF FOUR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for the appointment of four Architectural Assistants, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—

- (a) Senior Architectural Assistant, Grade E. Salary £420 per annum, rising by two annual increments each of £20, to £460 per annum, plus £59 16s. per annum bonus.

Candidates should have had experience in the design of educational buildings, and should preferably be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

- (b) Architectural Assistant, Grade C. Salary £320 per annum, rising by two annual increments each of £15, to £350 per annum, plus £59 16s. per annum bonus.

- (c) Two Architectural Assistants, Grade B. Salary £285 per annum, rising by two annual increments each of £15, to £315 per annum, plus £59 16s. per annum bonus.

The appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Burnley, to whom applications must be returned not later than the 16th May, 1946.

C. V. THORNLEY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Burnley.

18th April, 1946. 595

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.
Director: GEORGE DRYSDALE, F.R.I.B.A.

An ASSISTANT MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE is required to teach for 20 hours a week throughout a school year of about 40 weeks. Commencing salary will be based on the Burnham Technical Scale, and will not be less than £250 per annum. Additions will be allowed for appropriate professional qualifications and experience. The appointment, which will date from 1st September, is for the School Year 1946-47, but may be renewed from year to year.

Applications (no special form), stating age, qualifications and previous experience, and not more than two testimonials, must be sent to the Principal of the College of Arts and Crafts, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3, and reach him not later than 13th May.

E. L. RUSSELL,
Chief Education Officer.
585

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (2).

Applications are invited for the above mentioned appointments, in the Education Architect's Department.

The salary in each case will be at the rate of £500 per annum, plus bonus (at present £60 per annum, and the appointments, which are permanent ones, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act.

Applicants should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had experience in the design of Education Buildings. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be returned, duly completed, not later than 24th May, 1946.

H. C. PERRIN,
Chief Education Officer.
Borough Education Office, "Springfield,"
Cliftonville, Northampton. 588

HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief Architectural Assistant, at a salary of £460-£510, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

The person appointed will be a contributory employee under the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and date on which duties could be commenced if appointed, together with copies of testimonials, should be sent to Mr. T. H. Longstaff, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Walden House, Huntingdon, by not later than Friday, 10th May, 1946.

J. B. KELLY,
Clerk to the County Council.
Gazeley House, Huntingdon.
18th April, 1946. 589

Amended Advertisement.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY BOROUGH
ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited not later than 8th May next for the appointment of Deputy Borough Architect, at a salary of £750 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £50 to £900 per annum, plus war bonus.

Applicants should preferably be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, have had a wide experience of municipal housing and architecture of all kinds, and be under 45 years of age.

A form of application and further particulars will be sent by the Borough Engineer on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

EMRYS EVANS,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Wallasey.
15th April, 1946. 599

EDINBURGH CORPORATION.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of City Architect. The salary scale is £1,320, rising to £1,870 per annum by annual increments of £50, plus war increase (at present £120). Placing may be given on scale according to experience. The appointment will be whole-time, and will be subject to the Corporation's superannuation scheme. Applicants must not be over the age of 55 years at 1st January, 1947, and must be registered architects and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Further particulars and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, must be lodged not later than 1st June, 1946.

J. STORRAR,
Town Clerk.
City Chambers, Edinburgh. 673

CITY OF LEEDS.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANTS. The present salary scale is £450 to £500 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and have had considerable experience in the preparation and administration of Planning Schemes.

Preference will be given to candidates who also possess an engineering, architectural and/or surveying qualification.

The post is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications on the forms provided, which are obtainable from the undersigned, to be delivered not later than the 16th of May, 1946, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials.

Canvassing in any form, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

W. S. CAMERON, M.Inst.C.E., P.P.T.P.I.,
City Engineer.
Civic Hall, Leeds, 1. 590

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT.

The Council invite applications for the following appointments to the permanent staff:—

Two Senior Architectural Assistants. Grade V (A.P.T. Division). Salary £480, rising to £530 per annum.

Two Architectural Assistants. Grade IV (A.P.T. Division). Salary £440, rising to £485 per annum.

One Surveying Assistant. Grade IV (A.P.T. Division). Salary £440, rising to £485 per annum.

The salaries will be in accordance with the Scheme of Conditions of Service recommended by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, and carry a cost-of-living bonus in addition, amounting at present to £59 16s.

Applicants for the Architectural appointments must have passed the Final (Associateship) Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or possess equivalent qualifications.

The Surveying Assistant must be a Professional Associate of the Surveyors' Institute or hold an equivalent qualification. Preference will be given to those applicants with experience in the design and construction of housing estates and multi-storey flats.

All the above appointments will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Council from time to time in force relating to officers; to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937; to termination by one month's notice on either side; and to the successful candidates passing satisfactorily a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer of Health.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, and endorsed with the name of the appointment applied for so as to be received not later than Saturday, 18th May, 1946.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

ALAN MILNER SMITH,
Town Clerk.
Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6. 596

COUNTY OF DEVON.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade E. Salary £530, rising by three annual increments of £20 to £590.

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade D. Salary £480, rising by three annual increments of £20 to £510.

(c) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade C. Salary £390, rising by three annual increments of £15 to £435.

A cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s., is payable in addition to the above salaries.

Applicants should be fully qualified, and have a sound experience in the design and maintenance of all types of buildings carried out by a large Local Authority.

Applications, stating age, qualification and experience, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, 97, Heavitree Road, Exeter, not later than Saturday, the 18th May, 1946.

The appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

A. J. WITHEYCOMBE,
Clerk of the County Council.
The Castle, Exeter.
25th May, 1946. 612

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, HOLLOWAY,
N.7.

The Governing Body invite immediate applications for the post of TEACHER OF ARCHITECTURE. Applicants should be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should preferably have been trained in a recognised school. Burnham Scale salary. Forms of application, together with full particulars, will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope.

R. H. CURRELL,
Clerk.
605

WAREHAM AND PURBECK RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL.APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment of Architectural Assistant, at an annual salary of £330, rising by yearly increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, which at present amounts to £59 16s. per annum. The appointment may become permanent at a later date.

Candidates must be the holders of recognised architectural qualifications, and be accustomed to making surveys, taking levels, preparing plans and other incidental work in connection with the Council's housing schemes. The successful candidate will work under the direction of the Council's Architect, and the appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and date on which duties can be commenced, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 15th May, 1946.

C. DURANT-LEWIS,
Clerk of the Council.
Westport House, Wareham, Dorset. 606

Tenders

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Tenders are invited for the erection of the undermentioned cottages:—

Wootton, Castle Road—6 cottages. Applications for Bill of Quantities should be made to Messrs. Henry Cooper, 51, Cornmarket Street, Oxford, together with cheque for 2 guineas, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of the Council's architect, Mr. T. Rayson, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Beaumont Street, Oxford, and of the Clerk.

Tenders, marked "Housing Tenders," should reach the Clerk's Office not later than the first post of the 6th day of May, 1946.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest and any tender.

EDWARD KENYON,
Clerk to the Council.
16a, Market Place, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
17th April, 1946. 578

Architectural Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

Wherever possible prospective employers are urged to give in their advertisements full information about the duty and responsibilities involved, the location of the office, and the salary offered. The inclusion of the Advertiser's name in lieu of a box number is welcomed.

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools require for immediate full-time employment Junior Architectural Assistant, qualified by R.I.B.A. examination. Write or 'phone (HOL. 3971), stating age, experience, and salary required, to Director of Instruction, International Correspondence Schools, Kingsway, W.C.2. 531

HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN.—Position immediately vacant for suitable applicant in established drawing office, with opportunities for able and enthusiastic man; knowledge of garden construction, survey experience, and ability to prepare building working drawings, are essential. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to John Jefferies & Son, Ltd., Royal Nurseries, Cirencester. 585

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT required immediately; state age, qualifications, and salary expected; references.—T. H. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., 23, St. James's Street, Derby. 587

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required; must be good draughtsman, with some knowledge of drawing office procedure, and prepared to undertake specialised diagram work in addition to architectural work.—Apply, W. M. Carter, A.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, 4-5, King Street, Richmond. Tel.: Richmond 5222. 592

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, for work in Yorkshire office; applicants must have sound knowledge of building construction, some knowledge of building quantities, and be a capable draughtsman; salary, £400 per year. Box 593.

ASSISTANT required in well-established Country Practice; able to work up drawings from sketches and detail work; domestic, agricultural, and a little industrial; no housing schemes; salary around £4-£5, according to ability, with good prospects. G. Forsyth Lawson, L.R.I.B.A., 25a, High Street, Banbury, Oxon. 597

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS required immediately; capable of carrying through from sketch plan stage to completion, domestic and factory. Apply, with recent testimonials and salary required, to Frank Atkinson, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Bingley. 598

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required; capable in design and construction, working drawings from sketches; knowledge of quantity an advantage; state age, experience, and salary required. Gelder & Kitchen, Architects, Hull. 603

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Male) required in London office dealing essentially with Banking premises; salary about £450, depending upon qualifications. Write, stating age, training, experience and qualifications, to Box 604.

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT. — ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS required by Commercial concerns operating in the Middle East. Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and not more than 32 years' of age. Must be able to prepare sketches for major and minor works, including housing, and be able to develop these sketches to working drawings for minor works, and possibly to a lesser extent for major works. Should also be capable of preparing 1/4-in. details from architects' drawings, and be able to design and develop layouts for housing and other schemes. Salary in sterling not less than £730, plus allowances in local currency, according to experience. Free furnished bachelor accommodation, passages, medical attention and kit allowance, also provident fund benefits.

Write, quoting EA.1813AO, to Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Department, Technical and Scientific Register, Room 572, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for application form, which must be returned completed by 20th May, 1946. 608

STAFF ARCHITECT, for firm developing large industrial Estate on E. side of London, preferably with experience of such work and accustomed to co-operate with engineers, particularly as regards estate and factory layout. This is a progressive post; the candidate must take responsibility immediately for designing and detailing, and eventually for the drawing up of building standards. The commencing salary would be, according to age and experience, in the region of £900. Assistance would be given in obtaining a house. Write only to Box 1098, c/o Charles Barker & Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, London, E.C.4. 610

C. R.E. and A.C.R.E. Works, now in private practice in London, would be interested to hear from any ex-Sgt. or Corporal Draughtsman R.E. or M.F.W.'s, with a view to them joining their office staff immediately. Box 611.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

Advertisements from Architectural Assistants and Students seeking positions in Architects' offices will be printed in "The Architects' Journal" free of charge until further notice.

PROBATIONER, R.I.B.A. (29), released after 6 1/2 years' war service, seeks position offering experience to assist him in continuance of studies; especially interested in town planning. Box 375.

A. R.I.B.A., with office in provinces, within easy reach of London, offers to assist or to undertake complete schemes for other Architects or would consider collaboration on a temporary or permanent basis; experience in domestic, industrial and alteration and conversion work; small staff and own transport. Box 376.

EX-WREN requires employment in Architect's Office, preferably in South of England; knowledge of tracing, typing, shorthand, and general office work. Box 377.

JUNIOR (age 17) requires work in Architect's Office in London area; matriculation; some drawing office experience. E. S. Barber, 4, Wyndham Road, East Ham, London, E.8. 378

A. R.I.B.A. (36), with wide experience in private and municipal offices, London and provinces, wishes to return to Southampton area at end of year; salary by arrangement. Box 379.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, L.R.I.B.A., with long and varied experience in West End office, seeks new appointment. Box 380.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN requires part-time drawing work, tracing, perspective, etc.; water colour artist; London area preferred. Apply Box 383.

ARCHITECT, free to accept evening work; war damage, housing, surveys, conversions, schedules, etc. 12, Dollis Court, Crescent Road, Finchley, N.3. Finchley 5137. 381

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., age 24, school trained, particularly interested in design, at present in provinces, would like progressive position with well-established firm of contemporary Architects; London area only; 8 years' continuous experience in London and North-West; experienced domestic, licensed houses, shops, and industrial design, specifications; good draughtsman; responsible and energetic; salary £450 per annum. Box 382.

CHIEF ASSISTANT, A.R.I.B.A., aged 35, married, desires position, with possibility of partnership, in small urban or country practice; North preferred; 15 years' experience in all classes of work, including quantities. Box 384.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (26), probationer R.I.B.A., 3 years' practical apprenticeship in building trades, 3 1/2 years in London office, with experience of hotel, social centres, school and housing design, at present Capt. Army with 6 1/2 years' active service, released May, requires opening, with small salary, to enable restart; London area; good references. Box 389.

A. R.I.B.A. offers spare-time assistance to Architects; surveys, sketches, etc.; car available. Box 390.

CAPT. R.E., A.R.I.B.A., now overseas, anticipates release H.M. Forces in August, 1946, and seeks employment as Teacher architectural subjects or as Assistant to busy firm, with view to partnership; West of England preferred. Box 391.

ARCHITECT, 20 years' experience, own office and car, seeks three days' work per week as Assistant; London, Essex or Suffolk; plans, det.; surveys, w.d. housing, brewery, etc.; salary or fees by agreement. Box 392.

A. R.I.B.A. (Dip. Arch.), 25, requires appointment in Architect's office; Birmingham or Midlands area preferred. Box 393.

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., awaiting return to own practice in Cape Town, available from 6th May, 1946, for about two months, as Assistant; preferably in country district. Box 385.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT, at present Staff Major R.E., expecting release September, desires appointment; Lancs, Somerset, Devon, Hants; aged 38; good general experience; extensive airfield construction experience, Government, departmental and military; pre-war private practice; preference (not fully sedentary) Local Government, civil engineering contractors, brewery, estate; salary by arrangement. Box 386.

ARCHITECT to Brewery, chartered, seeks change to South or South-West Coast, or near; age 38; 12 years' specialization; either with Architect handling brewery or hotel work, with possibility of future partnership, or with another brewery. Box 387.

FOURTH YEAR Liverpool Student requires six months' office work in London, commencing August. Box 388.

A. R.I.B.A. (32) requires responsible position, preferably in London area; 11 years' all-round experience, including housing, commercial and public buildings, also work in Malaya and Australia; able to take charge of all types of contracts; salary £550 per annum. Box 394.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (26) would like a post in S.E. or Mid-Kent area. Box 395.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN can undertake spare-time work at home address. Box 396.

A. R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. (age 31), ex-Capt. R.E., desires temporary or permanent position in London area; good general experience, particularly housing; own car; salary by arrangement. Box 397.

SECRETARY/STENOGRAPHER desires post in Architect's office, in Central London; varied experience, including 5 years in architect's office; salary £5 10s. to £6; free now. 'Phone Mountview 7420, or write Miss Davy, 22, Highgate West Hill, N.6. 398

COMPETENT Architectural Draughtsman, just demobbed, can undertake any work for busy Architects at home address. Apply Box 399.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT requires part-time work; working drawings from sketches a speciality. 'Phone Derwent 2958. 400

Other Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

LONDON and South of England Technical Agent required for Progressive Structural Engineers, on commission basis only; must be able to give full particulars for estimating purposes; good connection with architects, builders and industrial concerns essential. Full details, experience, etc., to Box 609.

WELL-KNOWN Firm of Flooring Specialists, having acquired the business of a patent spring underfloor system, require a designer; capable of taking complete control of this department, including getting out of designs and supervision of erection. Box 602.

CONFIDENTIAL Male Secretary required by Company Architect with wide interests; must be willing to travel British Isles on occasions; write full qualifications, salary required, etc. Box 600.

For Sale

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

ELECTRICITY FOR COUNTRY HOUSE. Complete equipment for sale, including 20 h.p. Oil Engine, Electric Generator and Booster Set, Switchboard, Battery and Motors, 200 volts supply; in good running order; inspection.—Apply Baily, Grundy & Barrett, Ltd., Electrical Engineers, Cambridge. 605

ARCHITECT'S widow offers for Sale her late husband's equipped Office and Practice in small Yorkshire coastal town; there is no other architectural practice in the town; post-war possibilities. Box 524.

ARCHITECT'S Table (mahogany); perfect condition; £25, worth double; seen in London. Prospect 4288. 591

Miscellaneous

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

A. J. BINNS, LTD., specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of fencing, tubular guard rail, factory partitions and gates. 53, Gt. Marlborough St., W.1. Gerrard 4223-4225.

F. J. BAYNES, LTD., established over 100 years. Heating, Ventilating and Sanitary Engineers, 99/107, St. Paul's Road, N.1. Canonbury 2061-3. 584

FENCING AND GATES of every type, supplied and erected. Specialists in chain link. Boulton & Paul, Limited, Norwich. 663

INVESTMENT TRUST wishes to purchase PROPERTY LET to good tenants. Details of Houses, Flats or Shops to John Swait & Sons, Surveyors, The Mall, W.5. BAL. 2866 604

WANTED.—One set of "Arts Et Matiers Graphiques." Please reply to Box 5.

"CAN I HELP YOU?"—I have on my staff Architectural and Civil Engineering Draughtsmen, Building, Estimating, Land, Measuring and Quantity Surveyors. Write C. F. Rumble, 29/31, Whitehall, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 8514. 916

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN requires part-time drawing work, tracings, etc.; experienced perspective artist; any medium. Apply Box 961.

MODELS.—Architectural Scale Models of every description faithfully constructed from plans or photographs; post-war reconstruction, dioramas, structural details. Randall Page, 11b, Royal Terrace, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. 621

FACTORY wanted urgently by Company engaged on export drive; covered area to be not less than 20,000 sq. ft., on a site area of at least 2 1/2 acres; requisitioned property would be considered; confidential information leading to the above suitably rewarded; Greater London area, if possible. D. Sebel & Co., Ltd., 55, Lant Street, S.E.1. HOP 3803. 534

WELL-KNOWN Firm of Quantity Surveyors have Staff available now to prepare Bills of Quantities and Specifications for Housing Schemes, Flats, etc.; specialists in local authority work. Box 536.

AMOUNTS of £25,000 upwards available for Industrial Expansion, also Mortgages arranged on commercial properties; low interest rates; authentic enquiries invited. Chas. B. Buxton, Ltd., Corporation Loans Brokers, 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4. 577

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION. — Chartered Quantity Surveyor, commencing practice, seeks office accommodation with established Architect or Surveyor. Box 566.

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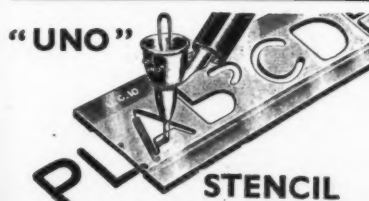
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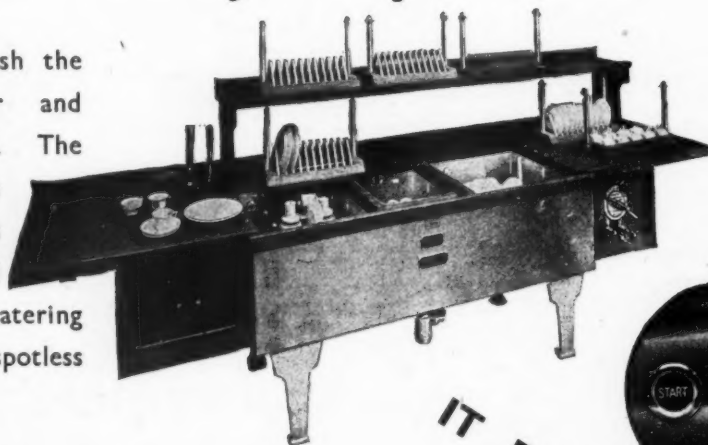
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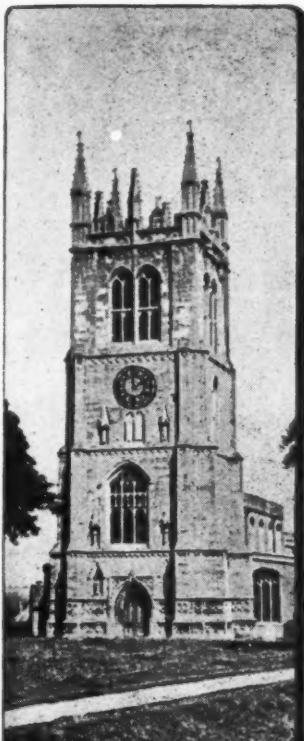
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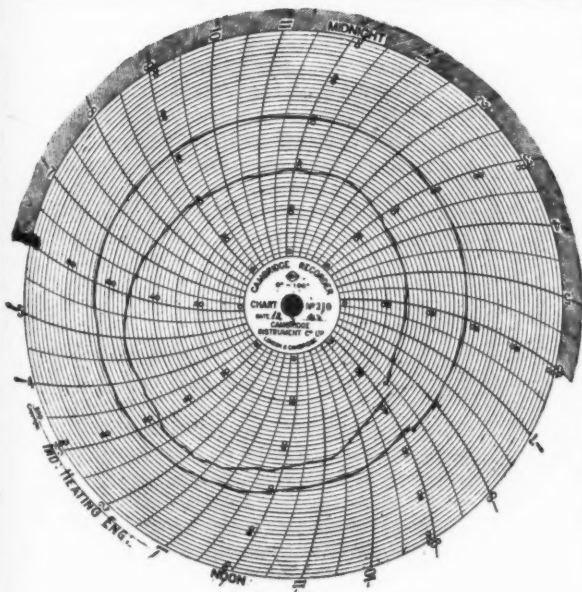
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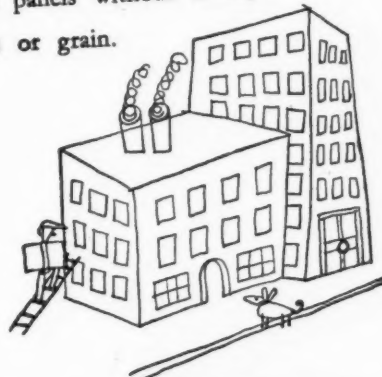
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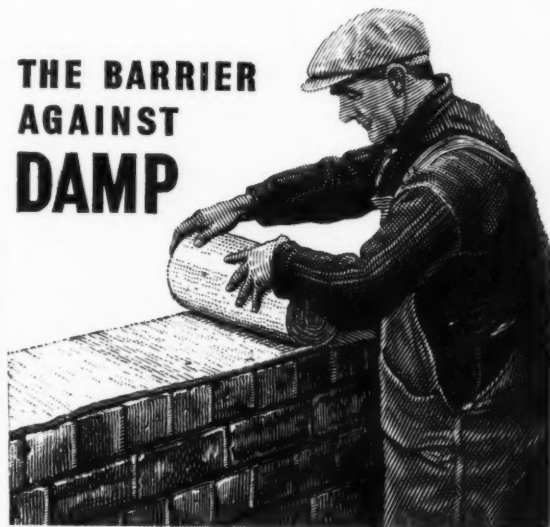


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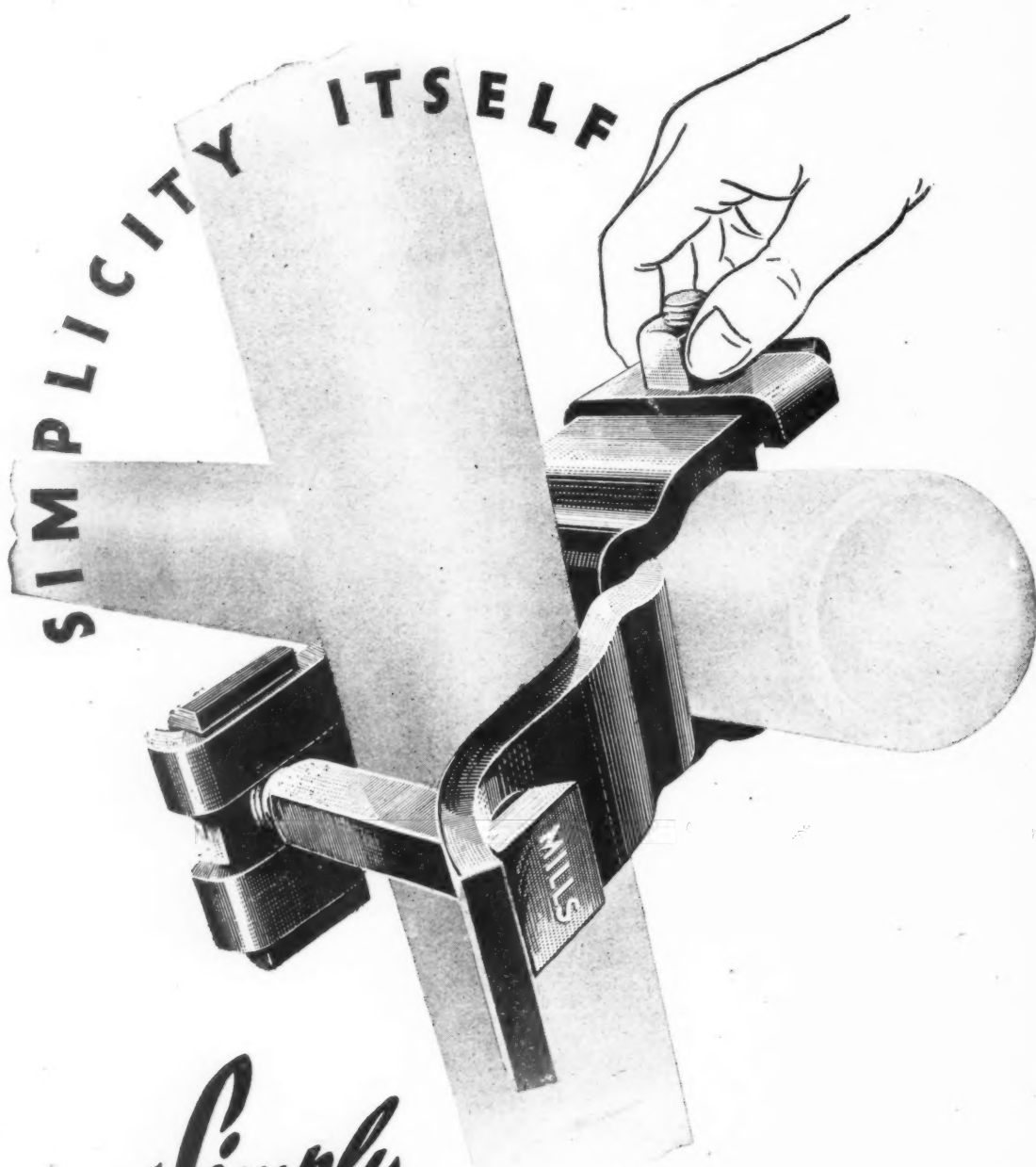
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